AMERICAN NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

To be published under the auspices of the AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

12 April 1993

Mr. Eric P. Newman
650 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

The American Council of Learned Societies and Oxford University Press are pleased to announce the forthcoming publication of a monumental new reference work under the general editorship of John A. Garraty. In twenty volumes containing some twenty million words, the *American National Biography* (*ANB*) will be a great compendium of articles describing and assessing the lives and careers of figures who played significant roles in American history and who contributed to the development of American society and culture.

On behalf of Professor Garraty, I am writing to invite you to contribute the article(s) specified on the enclosed Schedule A. Following each subject's name are a death date (to distinguish subjects with identical names) and details of article length (no. of words), honorarium offered, and a space to enter your manuscript due date. (We are asking contributors to select a manuscript due date that is compatible with their schedule, preferably within six months.) For your information and consideration, several other documents are also enclosed.

We do hope that you will join us in this exciting enterprise. The *ANB* promises to be the definitive reference work of American biography for years to come: an indispensable resource for use in schools, colleges, and libraries serving students, teachers, scholars, and the general public. We should indeed be pleased to count you among the contributors.

Please do let us know as soon as possible. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Michael R. Kornegay
Senior Project Editor

Enclosures

PS If you cannot accept this invitation, perhaps you could suggest alternate contributors?

General Editor John A. Garraty Deputy General Editor Mark C. Carnes
Editorial Advisory Board Joyce Appleby Dan T. Carter William H. Chafe Eric Foner George M. Fredrickson Douglas Greenberg Neil Harris
Nathan Irvin Huggins Stanley N. Katz Linda K. Kerber Edmund S. Morgan Thomas G. Paterson Barbara Gutmann Rosenkrantz Maris A. Vinovskis

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initials _____
date 4/23/93

AMERICAN NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY
Schedule A

04/08/1993

	Subject of Article	Death Date	No. Words	Honorarium	MS Due
Contributor: Newman, Eric P.					
A20-01648	Cogan, Edward	1884	1000	$50.00	10/15/93
A20-01651	Crosby, Sylvester Sage	1914	1000	$50.00	10/15/93
A20-01649	Mickley, Joseph	1878	1000	$50.00	10/15/93

STANDARD SCOPE OF ARTICLES: A biographical treatment of the subject, including information on the subject's personal life, work, and significance in American history.

• Articles on these subjects appear in the *Dictionary of American Biography* and/or *Notable American Women*. Please see special note in Instructions for Contributors.

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AGREEMENT made this 23rd day of April 1993 between the AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES, 288 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017, a private, nonprofit organization founded in 1919 and incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1924 (hereinafter called the "Proprietor"), and

Mr. Eric P. Newman
650 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

(hereinafter called the "Contributor"), with respect to written material to be prepared for publication in a work provisionally entitled *American National Biography* (hereinafter called the "Work"), to be published by OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016, a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware (hereinafter called the "Publisher").

1. PROPRIETOR'S COMMISSION. The Proprietor hereby commissions the Contributor to write and to assist in preparation for publication the article(s) listed on Schedule A hereto annexed and made part of this agreement. Each article shall consist of the approximate number of words specified on Schedule A and shall be accompanied by a related bibliography.

2. WORK-FOR-HIRE AND COPYRIGHT. The Contributor acknowledges that the Proprietor has commissioned the article(s) specified on Schedule A as work(s)-for-hire, that the Proprietor shall be deemed the author of the Work as employer-for-hire, and that the Proprietor shall, as an employer-for-hire, be the owner and proprietor of copyright in articles and other written materials prepared for publication in the Work and of all rights derived therefrom during the initial and renewal and extended period or periods of copyright.

3. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES. Preparation of articles for publication shall involve the following rights and responsibilities:

(a) The Publisher, acting on behalf of the Proprietor, shall furnish the Contributor a set of Instructions for Contributors containing guidelines from the editors of the Work concerning the content and scope of articles to be prepared for the Work.

(b) The Contributor shall deliver to the Publisher a typed, double-spaced manuscript of each article hereby commissioned no later than the date specified on Schedule A.

(c) The Publisher, acting on behalf of the Proprietor, may have each article reviewed by an editor of the Work, or by a reader specified by an editor, to ensure that it satisfactorily covers the content and scope described on Schedule A and in the Instructions for Contributors.

(d) It is understood that revisions in articles may be necessary to achieve, in the judgment of the editors of the Work, overall balance of coverage in the Work. The editors of the Work, acting on behalf of the Proprietor, may therefore undertake substantive revision of articles, subject to the final approval of the Contributor, to effect desirable balance of coverage. If the editors of the Work so direct, the Publisher, acting on behalf of the Proprietor, may request revision by the Contributor, who shall make such revisions in articles as may be required to make them satisfactory to the editors of the Work and shall deliver such revisions to the Publisher in accordance with its written request therefor.

(e) The Publisher may copyedit manuscripts of articles to make them conform to a style of punctuation, spelling, capitalization, and usage it deems appropriate to the Work. The Publisher shall exercise high standards of copyediting and shall undertake to ensure, to the best of its ability, the factual accuracy of articles, checking facts in all readily available resources as requested by the editors of the Work.

(f) The Contributor shall read and correct copyedited manuscripts of his or her articles and shall promptly return them to the Publisher approved for typesetting.

4. HONORARIUM. As full consideration for the Contributor's complete and satisfactory performance of the responsibilities set forth above, the Proprietor shall pay the Contributor the honorarium(a) specified on Schedule A. The Proprietor agrees to make payment to the Contributor, through the offices of the Publisher, on approval of the Contributor's article(s) by the editors of the Work.

5. USES OF CONTRIBUTOR'S NAME. The Contributor agrees that the Proprietor and the Publisher may use the Contributor's name in the Work and in connection with the advertising, sale, and promotion of the Work. The Proprietor agrees that the article(s) written by the Contributor shall be signed by the Contributor's name.

6. WARRANTIES AND REPRESENTATIONS. The Contributor makes the following warranties and representations: that he or she has full power and authority to enter into this agreement; that the article(s) written and delivered under this agreement shall be, except for material that may be quoted from acknowledged sources, the Contributor's new, unpublished, and original work; that he or she has not in any manner granted or assigned any of the rights hereby granted to the Proprietor; and that the article(s) hereunder written and delivered shall contain no material that, if published, will be libelous or otherwise contrary to law or that will infringe upon any proprietary or personal right or copyright.

7. INDEMNIFICATION. The Contributor agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Proprietor and the Publisher against any claims, demands, suits, actions, proceedings, recovery, or expense of any nature whatsoever arising from any breach of the warranties and representations herein contained. The warranties, representations, and indemnities contained herein shall survive the termination of this agreement.

8. USE OF MATERIAL PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT. If articles prepared by the Contributor for publication in the Work include quotations of material previously published in sources protected by copyright, the Contributor agrees to secure written permission to reprint such material from the copyright owner(s) and to furnish the Publisher with letters granting permission to reprint that material in the Work. If the Contributor is prevented from securing such permission by reasons beyond his or her control, the Contributor hereby appoints the Publisher his or her attorney-in-fact for such purposes.

9. SUCCESSORS. This agreement shall bind and inure to the benefits of the heirs, executors, administrators, and legal representatives of the Contributor and upon the successors and assigns of the Proprietor. However, all obligations of the Contributor, other than the right to receive payment, are personal and nonassignable.

10. INTERPRETATION. This agreement constitutes the complete understanding of the parties hereto and shall be interpreted according to the laws of the state of New York, regardless of the place of its execution or performance. No modification or waiver of any provision hereof shall be valid unless it be put in writing and signed by both parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have duly executed this agreement on the date above written.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC.
on behalf of the
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

Eric P Newman

Contributor

488 03 9942

U.S. Social Security Number

By Claudia Conway

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Michael R. Kornegay
American National Biography
2001 Evans Rd.
Cary, NC 27513

April 26, 1993

Dear Mr. Kornegay:

I think I can take care of your request for the three biographies you listed in your April 12, 1993 letter.

I enclose the appropriate documents you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Eric P. Newman

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July 12, 1993

Mr. Thomas Serfass, Curator
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass,

Thank you for your letter of June 30th. The AJN is filled with interesting nuggets, such as the one you describe. More people should read this wonderful periodical and savor its detail.

The correction cited by Mr. Cogan was duly reflected in E.J. Attinelli's "Numisgraphics," published in 1876. Attinelli lists the auction house (Cook) and collector (Tripler). I chose to list the collector--not the owner--and the cataloguer--not the auction house. One can quarrel with my methodology or Attinelli's but, in the case of the Tripler sale, we both executed faithfully.

As for information on Cogan's early years, I was no doubt referring to his birth, education and long residency in England. Without remembering specific sources, it is a safe generality to say that English repositories are rich in biographical data on both individuals and families, of the 19th century. I'm sorry that I can't be of more help.

Sincerely,

John W. Adams

JWA/tmf

LEHIGH COUNTY
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

August 17, 1993

Thomas Serfass, Curator
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

Enclosed is some information on the Mickley family copied from the book by Minnie F. Mickley, The Genealogy of the Mickley Family, done in 1893.

We do not have, or know of, the diary of Joseph J. Mickley or the book by a man named Bird. We do have the work that Joseph J. Mickley did, Brief Account of Murders by the Indians. The book was done in 1875 and is in very poor condition.

I hope the above information is useful to your research.

Sincerely,

June B. Griffiths

June B. Griffiths
Librarian/Archivist

Old Courthouse • Hamilton at Fifth • P.O. Box 1548 • Allentown, PA • 18105 • (215) 435-4664

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August 24, 1993

Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
7th & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass,

In reply to your August 12 query regarding Joseph J. Mickley--we have several items by and about Mickley. Enclosed find photocopies of several title pages, a brief necrology pamphlet by W. E. DuBois, an obituary notice appended to Mickley's Delaware Historical Society article and the notice from the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Also, most important to you, find copies of entries from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania *Guide to the Manuscript Collection* noting their holdings.

City directories first list him in 1825 as a piano maker at 51 N. 3rd St. In 1828 he is at 285 High St. (also known as Market St.). From 1845 he is listed at 359 Market St. and from 1861 to about 1870 at 927 Market--359 and 927 are likely the same site, renumbered after the city's consolidation with Philadelphia county. In 1874 he is listed at 1329 S. 15th St., the same address as one Henry J. Mickley, possibly a son. In 1878 he is at 626 Wood St., a site noted in DuBois' article. In the early 1870s he is listed as being a partner with one John S. Estlin, a jeweler.

Our very sketchy run of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society Reports mostly skip over his active years, but the reports probably contain interesting work by him. Interestingly, the 1878-79 report does not contain the usual lengthy necrologies, only briefly noting Mickley's death. It is likely further inquiries to the Historical Society and the Franklin Institute could prove fruiful. I hope you find the enclosed helpful. From my quick scan of this material as I copied it for you, I surmise Mickley was quite a guy. Should you see or hear from Eric Newman any time soon, pass along my regards.

Sincerely,

Phil Lapsansky
Research Librarian

1740 Whitefield House

Moravian Historical Society

214 East Center Street
Nazareth, Pennsylvania 18064

(215) 759-5070

August 26, 1993

Mr. Thomas Serfass
Curator
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

Enclosed is an article about Joseph J. Mickley which was reprinted in the family genealogy book, by a friend named Bunting. I suspect that this is the article by "Bird" which was recommended to you. I am also sending you some pages from a history of Lehigh County, about the Mickley family. Lehigh County Historical Society may already have sent them to you, but I figured it wouldn't hurt to send them again. I am also sending the page with Joseph's children from the genealogy book, on the theory that you might like to know who they were. The book continues for another several generations, so if you want to trace the line further, please let me know.

From what I have seen of this information, Mickley was probably not a Moravian (a member of the Moravian Church; although he also was not an ethnic Moravian either). Catasauqua was not a Moravian settlement, and neither was the place just north of Allentown, now included in Whitehall, which is still called "Mickleys." There is a reference in the Bunting article to "Moravian influence," but I think that was a general influence from having grown up in this area, where the customs and values of the Moravian Church are still quite prevalent, and not specifically from belonging to the church. The end of the introduction (which quotes at length from several works by Joseph, so I am enclosing that, too) makes reference that the family was generally Reformed, and there is still a church in Whitehall called "Mickleys Church" which is UCC (the Reformed combined with several other denominations years ago to form the United Church of Christ).

This prevailing Moravian influence in the area is difficult to understand unless one is acquainted with this area, since the Moravian denomination is so small. I notice that "Serfass" is a not uncommon name in this area, though, so perhaps you understand it better than I think. Do you have Lehigh Valley roots? Or perhaps you do, but you do not realize it. (If you turn out to be from the area, I apologize for explaining to you what you already know.)

I think you will now have all the information you requested except the location of Joseph's diary. My guess would have been to try Lehigh County, or since he was from Philadelphia, perhaps the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (1300 Locust St., Philadephia 19107; (215) 732-6200). Good luck with your research, and please feel free to contact me if you need further information.

Cordially,

Susan M. Dreydoppel

Susan M. Dreydoppel
Executive Director

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Michael R. Kornegay
Senior Project Editor
American National Biography
Oxford University Press
2001 Evans Rd.
Cary, NC 27513

October 12, 1993

Dear Mr. Kornegay:

Please find enclosed copies of the biographical entries for Joseph J. Mickley, Edward Cogan and Sylvester S. Crosby as per your instructions.

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

We wrote you on ——— asking about a diary of Joseph Mickley and have not heard from you as yet. The Library Company of Philadelphia (Phil Lapsansky) referred us to your Guide to the Manuscript Collections p. 1995 where Mickley's Diary is listed. We wish to obtain the coin collections data from that document.

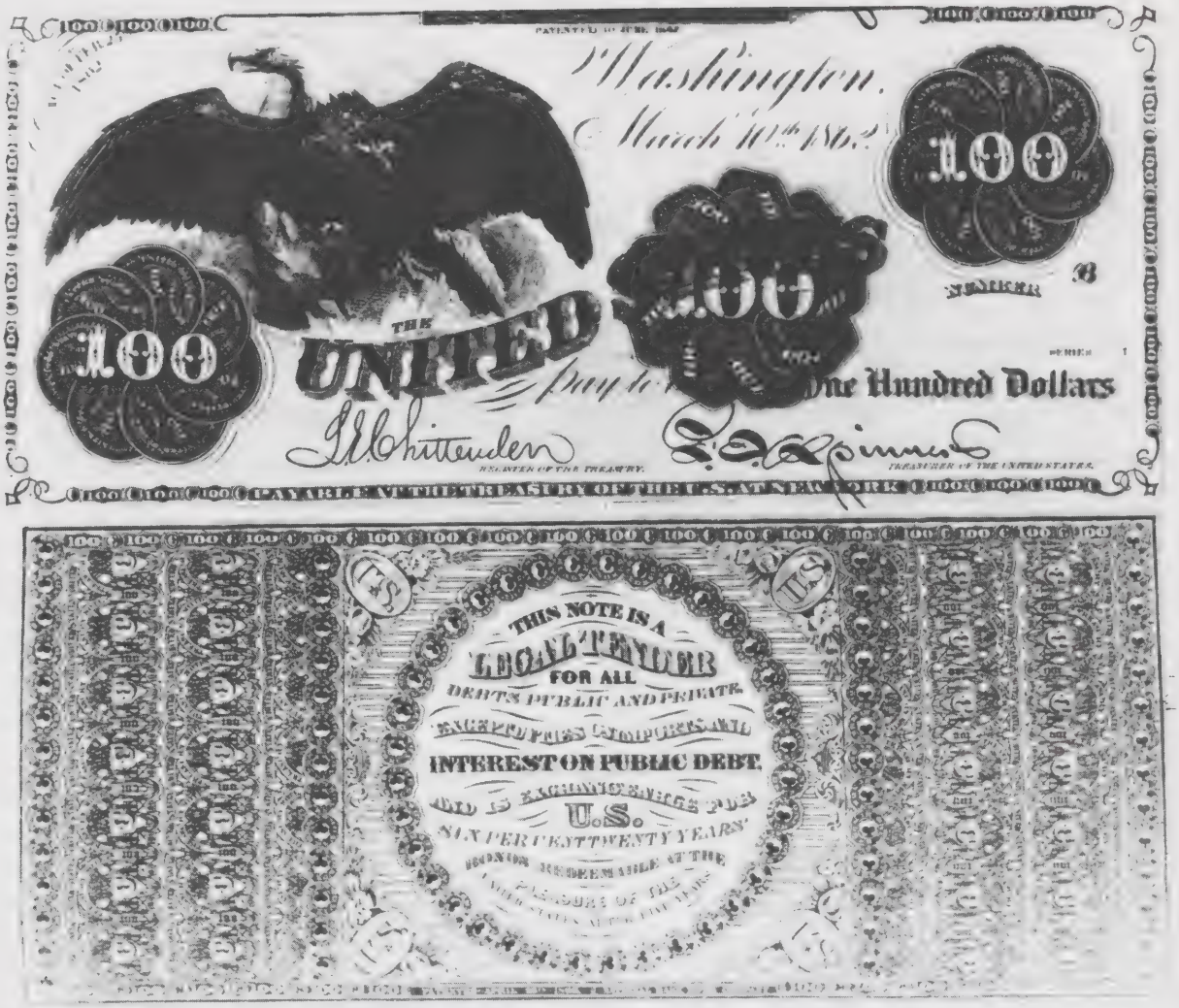
We have done research at the Society for 40 years and our records were responsible for your recovery of some stolen early Pennsylvania paper money. We do not believe you charge a fee to a not for profit museum and research center as ours. You have our curator's personal check for $20 now.

Would you be nice enough to tell us what is the best method to obtain the information from the diary - a microfilm, a photocopies, or you looking it up or our visit.

Please be kind enough to give us a prompt answer. We will telephone you to discuss it if you prefer.

Thanks for your cooperation

Sincerely,



Face and back impression from captured counterfeit plates of the 1862 first issue $100 United States Notes dated March 10, 1862, printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the U.S. Treasury Department for Laban Heath and used in some of his Banking House counterfeit detectors.

A captured counterfeit plate of a $5 Bank of Orleans, New York was available and he arranged for impressions on bank note paper to be made from that plate. Such an impression was too large to insert in his book normally, so in his FOURTH THOUSAND and thereafter he folded it once and tipped it in sidewways, adding a page 27 to describe it. He also prepared and inserted a bank note style advertising sheet on similar paper promoting his expertise as a teacher of counterfeit detection. His sales skyrocketed to about 25,000 copies of the first edition. No other detector publication had illustrated a print directly made from a counterfeit plate theretofore, even though some had included wood cuts of counterfeits to point out differences between the counterfeit and the genuine. Heath had seized upon an idea he would later rely and build upon.

Heath's statement, in his second edition Introduction, that he sold 25,000 copies of his first edition may have been somewhat of a puff since SEVENTEENTH THOUSAND was the highest printed number on the title page of the first edition. That would make any exaggeration a modest one. It is possible, however, that there could have been very little exaggeration as SEVENTEENTH THOUSAND (a common variety) could have been used for a much longer run, as changing the book production count on the title page was neglected from time to time in prior runs (see Variety Table).

That the book sales of his first edition were so outstandingly successful is a tribute to Heath's astuteness in convincing the public that it was an opportunity they couldn't refuse. He satisfied a few bank officers and the press that his detector book was useful, having those officers sign recommendations which he added to the book, and by so doing convinced money handlers that his publication was essential to their welfare. His formula was set. Then the problem was how to promote it and sell it extensively.

Federal Permission

Illustrations of federally-sponsored paper money would naturally have been a major problem to obtain

AMERICAN NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY
Subject Questionnaire

This questionnaire has been designed to enable you to keep material that is relatively unimportant as an element in the individual subject's life out of your article, and at the same time collect and preserve information that may be useful to future demographers and other social scientists, and to scholars interested in social and cultural history and in the history of various professions. If some of the information is difficult to locate, leave the item blank. Some information is better than none. **PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE CARY OFFICE OF THE *ANB*.**

NAME OF SUBJECT
Surname: _____
Maiden Name: _____
Given Name(s): _____

BIRTH/DEATH
Date of birth: _____ Date of death: _____
Place of birth: _____ Place of death: _____
Cause of death *(check one)*: ☐ natural ☐ accident ☐ suicide ☐ murder ☐ disease *(type)*: _____
☐ other: _____

ETHNICITY *(check one)*
☐ white ☐ white Hispanic ☐ African American ☐ Native American ☐ Asian ☐ other: _____
If foreign born, year of immigration: _____ If US citizen, year of naturalization: _____

EDUCATION *(check highest level)*
☐ none ☐ some elementary ☐ elementary ☐ some high school ☐ high school ☐ some college ☐ college ☐ graduate

MILITARY SERVICE *(branch, dates, rank [highest and lowest only])*
_____
_____

OCCUPATION(S) *(list in reverse chronological order, with dates)*
_____
_____
_____
_____

RELIGION: _____

POLITICAL AFFILIATION: _____

MARRIED: ☐ yes ☐ no *If yes:*
Year of marriage: _____
Name of spouse *(last, first, middle)*: _____ Date of birth: _____
Number of children who survived infancy: _____
Spouse's ethnicity *(check one)*: ☐ white ☐ white Hispanic ☐ African American ☐ Native American ☐ Asian ☐ other: _____
Spouse's education *(check one)*: ☐ none ☐ some elementary ☐ elementary ☐ some high school ☐ high school ☐ some college ☐ college ☐ graduate
Spouse's religion: _____
Spouse's political affiliation: _____
Spouse previously married: ☐ yes ☐ no
Social class of spouse's family *(check one)*: ☐ working ☐ middle ☐ upper class
Economic level of the family *(check one)*: ☐ poor ☐ modest ☐ comfortable ☐ rich
Marriage ended by *(check one)*: ☐ death of subject ☐ death of spouse ☐ separation ☐ divorce ☐ other: _____
NOTE: If subject had more than one spouse, please provide the same information on the other(s) on a separate sheet.

PARENTS OF SUBJECT
Social class of family *(check one)*: ☐ working ☐ middle ☐ upper
Economic level of family *(check one)*: ☐ poor ☐ modest ☐ comfortable ☐ rich
Father's profession at time of subject's birth: _____ When subject left home *(if different)*: _____
Subject left home *(check one)*: ☐ before father died ☐ after father died
Father's ethnicity *(check one)*: ☐ white ☐ white Hispanic ☐ African American ☐ Native American ☐ Asian ☐ other: _____
Father's education *(check one)*: ☐ none ☐ some elementary ☐ elementary ☐ some high school ☐ high school ☐ some college ☐ college ☐ graduate
Father's religion: _____
Father's political affiliation: _____
Mother's profession at time of subject's birth: _____When subject left home *(if different)*: _____
Subject left home *(check one)*: ☐ before mother died ☐ after mother died
Mother's ethnicity *(check one)*: ☐ white ☐ white Hispanic ☐ African American ☐ Native American ☐ Asian ☐ other: _____
Mother's education *(check one)*: ☐ none ☐ some elementary ☐ elementary ☐ some high school ☐ high school ☐ some college ☐ college ☐ graduate
Mother' religion: _____
Mother's political affiliation: _____

Indicate the occupational categories in which the subject should be classified *(check appropriate categories and subcategories)*.

☐ ARTS
☐ administrator ☐ architecture ☐ collector ☐ critic ☐ folk ☐ historian ☐ industrial ☐ painting ☐ photography ☐ sculpture ☐ other: _____

☐ BUSINESS
☐ agriculture ☐ auto ☐ aviation ☐ finance ☐ iron and steel ☐ manufacture ☐ oil ☐ transportation ☐ other: _____

☐ EDUCATION
☐ primary & secondary ☐ higher ☐ dean ☐ president ☐ school founder ☐ theorist ☐ other: _____

☐ LAW
☐ business lawyer ☐ criminal lawyer ☐ legal theorist ☐ no law degree ☐ Supreme Court ☐ other judiciary ☐ other: _____

☐ LABOR
☐ theorist ☐ union official ☐ union organizer ☐ other: _____

☐ LITERATURE
☐ critic ☐ essay ☐ humor ☐ novel ☐ play ☐ poetry ☐ short story ☐ teacher ☐ other: _____

☐ MILITARY
☐ Air Force ☐ Army ☐ Coast Guard ☐ Marine ☐ Navy ☐ Admiral ☐ General ☐ lesser commissioned officer ☐ enlisted personnel
☐ other: _____

☐ PERFORMING ARTS
☐ classical music ☐ composer ☐ conductor ☐ critic ☐ dance ☐ film ☐ manager or director ☐ opera ☐ performer ☐ popular music ☐ radio
☐ television ☐ theater ☐ writer ☐ other: _____

☐ PHILOSOPHY
☐ historian ☐ teacher ☐ theorist ☐ other: _____

☐ POLITICS
☐ president ☐ vice-president ☐ senator ☐ congressman ☐ diplomat ☐ federal administrator ☐ governor ☐ other state official ☐ mayor
☐ other city official ☐ other: _____

☐ PUBLISHING
☐ book ☐ editor ☐ magazine ☐ newspaper ☐ printer ☐ publisher or owner ☐ reporter ☐ other: _____

☐ RELIGION
☐ clergy ☐ lay ☐ Jew ☐ Muslim ☐ Protestant ☐ Roman Catholic ☐ other: _____

☐ SCIENCE
☐ administrator ☐ astronomy ☐ biology ☐ botany ☐ chemistry ☐ geography ☐ geology ☐ historian ☐ math ☐ physics ☐ other: _____

☐ APPLIED SCIENCE
☐ engineer ☐ inventor ☐ other: _____

☐ MEDICINE
☐ chiropractor ☐ general practitioner ☐ homeopath ☐ internist ☐ medical doctor ☐ osteopath ☐ surgeon ☐ other: _____

☐ SOCIAL SCIENCE
☐ anthropology ☐ archaeology ☐ economics ☐ history ☐ political science ☐ psychology ☐ sociology ☐ other: _____

☐ SPORTS
☐ baseball ☐ basketball ☐ boxing ☐ bridge ☐ chess ☐ football ☐ horse racing ☐ tennis ☐ track ☐ other: _____

☐ REFORM
☐ abolition ☐ civil rights ☐ temperance ☐ women's rights ☐ other: _____

☐ MISCELLANEOUS
☐ aviator ☐ criminal ☐ eccentric ☐ explorer ☐ prostitute ☐ other: _____

☐ HONORS
☐ Congressional Medal of Honor ☐ Hall of Fame: _____ ☐ Nobel ☐ Oscar ☐ Pulitzer ☐ Tony ☐ other: _____

PROCEDURE FOR RESPONSE

If you are willing to accept the assignment(s) listed on Schedule A, please so indicate by the following actions:

Execute both copies of Schedule A:

- Enter a date (day, month, year) for manuscript submission in the space provided below "MS Due." Specify days as the first or fifteenth of a month. Please select a manuscript due date that is compatible with your schedule some time within six months from the date that you received your invitation.

- Cross through the subject name of any assignment you do not wish to accept.

- Place your initials and the current date in the spaces provided on the Schedule A.

Execute both copies of the formal agreement:

- Enter the current date (day, month, year) in the space provided on page 1.

- Sign your name and enter your U.S. Social Security number in the spaces provided on page 2.

Return one copy of Schedule A and one copy of the formal agreement to the project offices at Oxford University Press, 2001 Evans Road, Cary, North Carolina 27513. Retain one copy of both these documents for your files. Please address your letter to the Oxford project editor who generated your cover letter.

* * *

If you do not wish to accept any of the assignments listed on Schedule A, please let us know. We shall be glad to consider you for other assignments in your area of expertise.

* * *

Please note that this invitation cannot be extended indefinitely. If we do not hear from you within a few weeks of the date of invitation, the assignments offered to you may be offered to another scholar. Please do respond promptly.

AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____ 19____

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Mr. Eric P. Newman
650 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

(hereinafter called the "Contributor"), with respect to written material to be prepared for publication in a work provisionally entitled *American National Biography* (hereinafter called the "Work"), to be published by OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016, a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware (hereinafter called the "Publisher").

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on behalf of the
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

Eric P. Neuman
Contributor

By Claude Cox

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Moravian Historical Society
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Moravian Archives
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Bethlehem, PA 18018
Vernon H. Nelson
(215) 865-0555

Lehigh County Historical Society
Old Courthouse, Hamilton at 5th St.
Allentown, 18101 Mrs William C Wickkiser Exec. Dir.

State Museum of Pennsylvania
William Penn Memorial Bldg
3rd & North Sts Harrisburg
17120
mail to P.O. Box 626, 17108-1026

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust St
Philadelphia 19107
Peter J. Parker
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Oct 1896

31 No 2 pp 40-43

31 No 3 pp 60-70 series of articles

* Jan 1897

The United States Cents of 1793

Vol 31 pp 40, 61, 97

also Vol 3 p 93-97 #12 April 1869 Vol 4, p 96-97 #12, April 1870

U.S. Coinage of 1793, Cents & Half Cents

36 pp 3 pl. Boston 1897

Archeological Society. He was elected as a member of the Societe Francaise de Numismatique et d'Archeologie of Paris shortly before his death. Mickley wrote a memoir of his family for use at the family's centennial in October of 1863. It was later printed in 1875 and entitled A Brief Account of Murders by Indians and the Causes Thereof, in Northampton County, PA, October 8, 1763.

Mickley wrote a short pamphlet (4 pages) Dates of United States Coins and Their Degrees of Rarity published in Philadelphia in 1858. Mickley travelled extensively, his last tour from 1869 to 1872 seeing all of Europe as far north as Lapland, including Russia to the city of Novgorod as well as travel in Asia and Africa. [He had quite an adventurous time in several areas including being run over by a cart in Constantinople and left for dead]. Mickley was fluent in French, German and Swedish and was familiar with Italian, Spanish and Russian. Mickley's researches in Sweden included material about the settlers of both Delaware and Pennslyvania. He wrote an article for the Historical Society of Delaware which he presented in 1874 and was published posthumously in 1881 entitled " Some Account of William Usselinx and Peter Minuit: Two Individuals Who Were Instrumental in Establishing the First Permanent Colony in Delaware". He was said to be two thirds of the way finished in translating a Swedish History of Pennsylvania and other manuscript material which he copied in Sweden relating to American colonization. His friend Dubois empowered him as an agent for the U.S. Mint to collect coins and medals in these areas for the Mint Cabinets. It was reported that he visited every mint in Europe during this tour and acquired for himself the nucleus of a collection later sold for about two thousand dollars.

Mickley was proud of his collection and always ready to show it to friends and in some cases strangers as well. DuBois claims that Mickley would report that he often lost a piece or two when showing his cabinet and yet he continued to show his coins freely. Bunting lists thiefs in 1827 of U.S. dollars from 1794-1803, 1848 Mickley lost 20 half dollars and in 1854 three scarce half eagles were taken. His friend DuBois believes Mickley's generousity in showing coins led to the theft of approximately half of Mickley's collection from his third floor front room at 927 Market Street near Tenth in Philadelphia on April 13, 1867. DuBois claims it was a turning point in Mickley's life, and his subsequent decision to sell the rest of his collection confirms this. A memo was found among Mickley's papers which said " I Have become rahter indifferent about numismatics, or at least about collecting coins. ... But having been so unfortunate at different times with my coins, it is as it were a warning to desist from collecting any more. His interest shifted to books about coins rather than the pieces themselves. Although it was never determined how much was stolen, at some time before the robbery Mickley was offered $30,000 for his entire collection. One source (J. Bunting) estimates the robbery at $19,000 worth of principally foreign coins. He sold the remainder of his collection for approximately $10,000 according to Charles Davis' analysis of Mickley's diary. The auction sale was held by W.(illiam) Elliot Woodward on October 28, 1867 which contained 3,349 lots (with many of the lots consisting of several

Oct 1896
31 No 2 pp 40-43
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U.S. Coinage of 1793, Cents & Half-Cents

36 pp 3 pl. Boston 1897

Tom DeLorey - What

NUM Scrapbk, Vol 41 No 478 Dec 1975

P 90-92

A.B. Sage & Co. NY

June 1859 offered $8

1804 & 1808 half eagle

restrikes in silver

Mickley 1804 for sure

Made 1858-1859

1804 most common "restrike" — Tom DeLorey

Num Scrapbk pp 46-48 vol 41 No 472 June 1975

Tom DeLorey Numis Scrapbk, pp 50-52

vol 41 No. 471, May 1975

pp 315-317

encyclopedia of U.S. Half Cents

1793-1857

South Gate CA 1983

An 1804 Dollar and Eagle Opinion

by Eric P. Newman

Another updated explanation of the situation giving rise to the creation of the dollar dated 1804 and the Eagle dated 1804 may be surplusage. Nevertheless I would like to outline my conclusions which have been refined and hopefully improved by the input of many others over the last thirty years. I assume that the reader has studied the matter thoroughly beforehand.

1. Coins were officially requested from the U.S. Mint and again in 1835 for diplomatic gifts.

2. It was thought by the Mint officials that to make a better impression the largest coins which the U.S. had minted should be included in the sets, even though the largest coins (the silver dollar and the gold Eagle) had not been minted for about 30 years.

3. The device punches, ornament punches and letter punches used to make the dies for those denominations over 30 years before were still available in 1834 as well as some newer tools and letter punches made during the interim.

4. The official published statistics indicated that dollars were delivered by the Mint in the years 1804 and 1805. Actually the detail records show that these pieces were either Spanish-American dollars or U.S. dollars dated 1803 or prior thereto.

5. Due to those official published statistics the Mint officials believed that U.S. Dollars dated 1804 had been minted in 1804, but found none in the Eckfeldt collection at the Mint. This belief, although untrue, was still apparently held in 1842 when Eckfeldt and Dubois published their Coins of All Nations and illustrated the type of U.S. dollar for the 1797-1805 period as having an 1804 date.

6. The official published statistics indicated that the last delivery of gold Eagles by the Mint was in 1804. The Eckfeldt collection had an example of an 1804 Eagle.

7. The May 1, 1806 ban on coinage of U.S. dollars was officially terminated on April 18, 1831, but no dollar coinage or dollar pattern resulted and none was under consideration.

8. The Mint had begun to use steam coinage presses to coin dimes beginning in 1828 using collar dies to create edge ridges. Similar equipment for quarter dollars, half dollars or dollars was not ready for use until 1836. Thus in 1834 the Mint did not have necessary equipment for dollar production, except a medal press on which individual pieces could be made.

9. If new dies had been prepared for dollar production in 1831

OK 15275.0

DATES

OF

UNITED STATES COINS,

AND THEIR

DEGREES OF RARITY.

The following table has been prepared after a long experience in the collection of this particular class of Coins, and will save trouble in searching for dates which are really not to be found.

In those few instances in which it does not agree with the Mint records of coinage, the disagreement may be explained by what is said to be the fact, that in former years there was not that precision that there is at present in the disuse of the dies at the expiration of the year of their date; and sometimes Coin made late in December, would not be delivered over to the Treasurer till January following, and would then appear in his report for the new year.

The copper Cents and Halves, for the year 1857, were all coined in the month of January; after that date the coinage of them was discontinued.

By the Act of Congress, passed February 21, 1857, the coinage of the Nickel Cents was authorized; and the first delivery at the Mint for circulation, was made on the 23d of May of the same year.

On the last page is a list of Experimental or Pattern Pieces, with their respective dates, which were coined at the Mint since its establishment.

JOS. J. MICKLEY.

Philadelphia, July, 1858.

Explanation of the Letters used in the Table.

C. signifies Common.
R. " Rare.
V. R. signifies Very Rare
—— " None Coined.

506.1 O. 20

JOSEPH J. MICKLEY.

N/B

THE INTERESTING CAREER OF A LINGUIST, ANTIQUARIAN AND MUSICIAN.

"MR. JOSEPH J. MICKLEY, who died suddenly on Friday evening, February 15, at the house of Dr. J. A. Meigs, on Spruce Street, above Broad, was well known both in this country and Europe for his antiquarian tastes. On the night of his death he had started out to visit Mr. Oliver Hopkinson, at 1424 Spruce Street, but feeling a sudden oppression he stopped at the house of Dr. Meigs, for many years his physician, where he expired half an hour afterward. The doctors declare fatty degeneration of the heart to have been the cause of his death.

"Mr. Mickley was born in Lehigh county, of 'Pennsylvania Dutch' stock, on March 24, 1799. Sixty years ago he came to this city and learned piano-making. Later, he engaged in this business on his own account, and was so employed until 1869. Many years since he began collecting curious coins of all nations, and in time had the most valuable collection in the United States. In 1867 he was robbed of $16,000 worth of coins, and a short time afterward he sold the rest of his collection for a like sum. Two years later he went to Europe, whither his fame as an antiquarian had preceded him, and was warmly received there. He remained abroad three years, traveling through all parts of England and the Continent. While in Europe he perfected himself in the Swedish language, and became deeply interested in books and manuscripts bearing upon the early Swedish settlements in America. In addition to his collection of coins, Mr. Mickley possessed a large library of rare and curious books in many languages. He had a number of very old directories of Philadelphia and other cities, containing the names and residences of Washington, Jefferson, and other distinguished Revolutionary patriots. He had also many volumes relating to the history of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was translating a Swedish manuscript upon the same subject, in anticipation of publishing a work upon the early annals of the State. He was an acknowledged musical critic, and was said to be the best mender of musical instruments in the United States. Ole Bull was his intimate friend, and his house was for many years the resort of antiquarians, musicians and historians from all parts of the world. It was he who discovered that the violin which Ole Bull had bought for a Gaspar Desala was a counterfeit. Among his musical treasures was an autograph composition of Beethoven. Besides being extensively acquainted with European history and literature, Mr. Mickley could speak fluently French, German, and Swedish. He was very simple in his ways, and, while firm in his convictions and keen in his judgment of men, he was singularly gentle and lovable. Mr. Mickley was the first president of the Numismatic Society, and a well-known member both of the Franklin Institute and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. For some time past his books have been packed away. He was, however, making alterations in a house on Wood Street, near Franklin, where he could have his library about him, when death stepped in to cut short a life spent in quiet study and refined enjoyment."

The foregoing notice appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers, and (after a few corrections) is accurate and well informed. Allow me to add a few items, at random, without the formality of an Obituary or Eulogy. It is true he was "born of Pennsylvania Dutch Stock," but his language

was the polished and correct German, not the *patois* of our neighbors. He came from a settlement of Moravians, to whom he belonged, and who have famous boarding schools at Bethlehem and Nazareth, about sixty miles north of this city. He was born at Catasauqua, now a noted place for iron manufacture, four miles from Bethlehem. Originally he was of French Huguenot stock, the name being Michelet; afterwards Germanized into Mueckli; finally Anglicised into Mickley. In October, 1863, the family had a centennial, and Mr. Mickley wrote and read a memoir, which was printed for their use in 1875. They had sore times among the Indians at the early settlement, without any fault of their own.

There is, in one of your magazines, an account of the beginning of his *numismatism.* He was about seventeen years old (say in 1816) when he formed a wish to own a cent, coined in the year of his nativity. He had hard work to find one, as you can readily understand. A good cent of 1799 now brings many dollars. This exercise only whetted him for further acquisitions in the same line. No doubt "the thing was in him," but that was what brought it to the surface; and probably it proved a great incentive to the study of languages, and history, and antiquities, as a diversion from the daily labor of making pianos and repairing violins. Here I may say, his linguistic appetite was remarkable. Besides the languages named in the obituary, he took pains to pick up a vocabulary in almost every country which he visited during three years' travel. I once asked him for the various renderings of *railroad;* he gave it to me in Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Russian, German, and modern Greek. (He could not answer for *ancient* Greek, although he was not without the classic touch.) He said he had trouble to keep his Italian and Spanish from running into each other. In the entertaining manuscript journal of his travels, to show how the Russians are given to the study of other languages than their own, he states that at Nishni-Novgorod, a town well on to the border of Siberia, he went into a restaurant, where were two young ladies, one of them smoking a cigarette. Supposing he might safely soliloquize in German, he said, "What a pity for such a nice girl to be smoking." Quickly she took out the cigar, and gave him to know that she understood women's rights, and German besides. With his usual *naivete*, he adds, "How careful we should be." He seemed bound to see everything in Europe, as well as the borders of Asia and Africa. He was almost stifled in the crypt of an Egyptian pyramid; needed his overcoat in Lapland, where he went in June, to see the sun go all round without making a dip; fell down the ancient well of Cicero at Rome, and was knocked down by a careless driver in Constantinople, and taken up for dead.

Your magazine has heretofore mentioned his acquaintance formed with the lady-engraver at the mint of Stockholm, Madame Leah Ahlborne.* Her father, M. Lundgren, the former engraver, had her educated in Paris in that profession, and she succeeded him. Her work is very superior, and this makes it the more pleasant to mention, that at her express and repeated desire, he lately sat for his profile portrait, (photograph,) from which she is now engraving a medal of him. The legends will be in the Swedish tongue. Her aim is to have it ready for the Paris exposition. I need hardly say, that I forwarded to her a humble claim for one medal for the Mint Cabinet, and one for myself. She will be distressed to hear of his death, although at the age to which he attained, it could surprise no one.

The robbery of his numismatic cabinet, briefly mentioned in the obituary, was a prominent event, and a turning-point in his life. He was always ready, too ready, in the unsuspecting open-

* See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. V. p. 84.

ness of his heart, to show his collection to friends or strangers. Sometimes (as he has told me) he would find a piece or two missing after such an opening of his drawers. Doubtless it was at some such visit as this that the robbery was planned. It took place on an evening, about eight o'clock, while Mr. Mickley was at work in his shop in the back building. The cabinet was kept in the third story front room of the main building. A slight noise induced him to go up there, not in time to encounter the burglar, one or more, but in time to see the devastation. How much was taken, cannot be definitely stated; certainly as much as a man could carry away. A large part consisted of rare British coins, gold and silver; but other countries were copiously represented, and many pieees were American duplicates. It is stated, that some time before he was offered thirty thousand dollars for the whole collection. The unstolen residue that went to auction in New York soon after, brought some fifteen thousand dollars. It is quite likely that the booty was worth an equal sum. I well remember when Mr. Mickley came into my office, with the painful intelligence. "Oh, I have been robbed—I have been robbed! My coins taken; I can't tell how many. But it was a mercy I did not encounter the man. No doubt he was prepared to blind and gag me, as such fellows generally are." It was a great shock to him; probably he never fully recovered from it, even in the excitement of foreign travel. It never was certainly known what became of this treasure, but Mr. Mickley had good reasons for settling his suspicions upon a certain person. One day he said to me, "I believe I met the man that robbed me, just now in Chesnut Street." Years after, a few very fine gold pieces of England were offered for sale at the Mint Cabinet rooms. I was so well convinced that the labels were in his handwriting, that I sent for him to come and see them. He could not deny the likeness, but seemed reluctant to entertain the subject at all. They came from honest hands, through the few links of ownership that could be traced, but it was impossible to go backward for eight or nine years.

After that event, and the public sale of the remainder, his taste seemed to modulate from coins to coin-books, which shifting seems likely to occur with old collectors. One of his last dealings in this way, was to unite with me in importing two copies of a recent work of great merit, Henfrey's Numismata Cromwelliana.

In his house in Market Street near Tenth, where he lived longest, (twenty-seven years,) he had no front store. You had to pull the bell and go through a long entry, and up a dark stairway to reach his place of work and sale. How far the work was needful to him, I cannot say. It seemed rather to be kept up for the pleasure and healthfulness of employment. It is not easy to understand on other grounds, why a man who was constantly importing costly coins, and buying scarce books, should care for the compensation of tuning pianos and putting harps and violins in order. He was, however, the agent for the sale of a popular make of pianos, having a stock of them in his house.

Those students who know what it is to have an amateur workshop, (and methinks every brain-working man owes it to himself to have some such diversion,) can realize the pleasure that Mr. Mickley enjoyed amongst his tools and work-benches. And it was really amusing to see men of culture and refinement coming there to sit around his old stove, on three-legged stools, or anything that could be extemporised into a seat. They liked to chat with him, and he with them; and once a week he held a quartette in a better room, taking one of the parts himself.

As a "mender of musical instruments," his crowning performance was one already stated in your magazine — restoring the violin which was owned by Washington. Not that it was in such

great disorder, but that it had been played upon by so great a man. The charm of this piece of work was undoubtedly enhanced, when Ole Bull came in and took up the instrument. There was but one reserved seat that time, and Mr. Mickley formed the whole audience.

In fine, Mr. Mickley was an agreeable man to associate with, and an honorable man to deal with. He seemed superior to any meanness, and free from vulgar passions and habits; from pride and vanity, from envy and jealousy, from evil speaking and harsh judging. He was eminently sincere, affable, kind, and gentle; yet decided, and with a mind of his own. In the best sense of the word he was a gentleman; not with artificial elegance of manners, yet with a good address, rendering him agreeable to refined society.

He was an Honorary Member of the Boston Numismatic Society, of the New York Numismatic and Archæological Society, and a member of various Historical Societies; and it is understood that a Memoir of him is preparing, to be read to the Pennsylvania Society. Shortly before his death he received notice of his election as a member of the Societe Franҫaise de Numismatique et d'Archeologie, of Paris.

He was twice married, and leaves six children.

W. E. Du Bois, *U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.*

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BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF

MURDERS BY THE INDIANS,

AND

THE CAUSE THEREOF,

IN

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN'A.,

October 8th, 1763.

6

BY JOS. J. MICKLEY.

PHILADELPHIA:
THOMAS WILLIAM STUCKEY, PRINTER.
57 NORTH SEVENTH STREET.
1875

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THE

PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE

OF

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. II. 1878. No. 4.

MAJOR WILLIAM JACKSON.

SECRETARY OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION.

BY CHARLES WILLING LITTELL.

The signature of William Jackson to the original draft of the Constitution of the United States, as Secretary of the Federal Convention, will preserve his name in the respectful remembrance of his countrymen, so long as they retain their reverence for this sublime achievement of inspired wisdom and patriotism, and their determination that its principles and its authority shall be perpetual.

The services of Major Jackson during the struggle for American Independence well merit the grateful recognition of Americans, while his character as a gentleman and a soldier, his chivalric devotion to every cause which he espoused, and to his friends, the reciprocal confidence and regard of those with whom he was most intimately associated,—among whom were his immediate commander General Lincoln, and his venerated Chief George Washington,—give a pure and refreshing fragrance to his memory.

That so few records are left to us, of one so enduringly identified with our country's history, is much to be regretted.

MEMORIAL NOTICE OF JOSEPH J. MICKLEY.

Read by WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, March 11, 1878.

Mr. Mickley was born March 24, 1799, in Whitehall Township, and in what was then known as Northampton County. His ancestors, according to tradition, were French Huguenots, and their name Michelet. What is known, upon more specific evidence, is that the great-grandfather—John Jacob Mickley—of the subject of our notice, was born in Europe, and came from Amsterdam to Philadelphia, in 1733; arriving there August 23d.

The name (of the first settler)—John Jacob Mickley—is memorable in the history of our Indian troubles; two of his children having been massacred by the savages in 1763. Some account of this murder, and of others like it by the Indians, was made the subject of a narrative for a family meeting, in 1863, a century after the event, by our deceased friend, which was printed in 1875.

The subject of our notice, Joseph J. Mickley, received in boyhood such fair elementary education as was usually given to the youth, in the early part of this century in the region where he lived. He subsequently was at school for a short time in this city; and, showing a great fondness for music, united with a mechanical ingenuity above the common, he was taught the business of making piano-fortes. He established himself in our city in this branch of business on the 25th of August, 1822, and by his science in music, skill in mechanism, and excellent qualities as a man of business, was pecuniarily successful in his art.

Having acquired, in comparatively early years, a competence, he retired from the matter of music as a means of livelihood; but his love of music as a science, and as a source of enjoyment, remained with him a dominant affection of his life.

But his tastes and his attainments were manifold. He was one of the best numismatologists of our country; and an accomplished bibliopolist. His collections of coins and medals at one time of his life were very large. For some years he was President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society in this city, and a member of many similar societies in this country and in Europe.

A few years before his death—being then past his seventieth year—he went to Europe, and spent a considerable time in travelling over its principal countries. In Sweden, the nation whose people first settled on our shores, he particularly enjoyed himself. He began with the ardor of youth the study of its language and the examination of its libraries, to see what they contained, as yet unpublished, which could minister to the history of our Province. Considering his much advanced years, and, indeed, irrespective of considerations as to his time of life, the attainments made by him in the Swedish language, and in knowledge of its unpublished manuscripts, were remarkable. Having watched with great interest, and, to a certain extent, having assisted in the excellent translation by Dr. Reynolds of the History of Swedish Colonial Settlements on the Delaware, by Acrelius, he procured, at his own expense, from the Royal Library at Stockholm, a copy of the "Narrative of Lindstrom," giving much information on the same subject, and had already made for our Society a translation of two-thirds of it. He had caused other valuable manuscripts to be copied; some of which arrived in Philadelphia just before his death, which occurred on the evening of Friday, February 15, 1878. It adds poignancy to our grief for the sad event, that his labors should have been arrested by the hand of death, when so near to that completion of them which would have secured a knowledge of them by the public; a knowledge which would have been surely followed by a high estimate.

PAPERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

III.

SOME ACCOUNT

OF

WILLIAM USSELINX

AND

PETER MINUIT,

TWO INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN ESTABLISHING THE FIRST PERMANENT COLONY IN DELAWARE.

BY

JOSEPH J. MICKLEY.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON:

1881.

The following paper was read before the Historical Society of Delaware at its annual meeting, December 10, 1874. Various circumstances have delayed its publication until the present time, but without at all impairing its value as a historical contribution.

An obituary notice of the author, extracted from a Philadelphia newspaper, will be found interesting.

JOSEPH J. MICKLEY.*

. . . MR. MICKLEY was born in Lehigh County, of "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock, on March 24, 1799. Sixty years ago he came to this city and learned piano-making. Later he engaged in this business on his own account, and was so employed until 1869. Many years since he began collecting curious coins of all nations, and in time had the most valuable collection in the United States. In 1867 he was robbed of sixteen thousand dollars' worth of coins, and a short time afterwards he sold the rest of his collection for a like sum.

Two years later he went to Europe, whither his fame as an antiquarian had preceded him, and was warmly received there. He remained abroad three years, travelling through all parts of England and the Continent. While in Europe he perfected himself in the Swedish language, and became deeply interested in books and manuscripts bearing upon the early Swedish settlements in America. In addition to his collection of coins, Mr. Mickley possessed a large library of rare and curious books in many languages. He had a number of very old directories of Philadelphia and other

* Died February 15, 1878.

cities, containing the names and residences of Washington, Jefferson, and other distinguished Revolutionary patriots. He had also many volumes relating to the history of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was translating a Swedish manuscript upon the same subject, in anticipation of publishing a work upon the early annals of the State. He was an acknowledged musical critic, and was said to be the best mender of musical instruments in the United States.

Ole Bull was his intimate friend, and his house was for many years the resort of antiquarians, musicians, and historians from all parts of the world. It was he who discovered that the violin which Ole Bull had bought for a Gaspar Desala was a counterfeit. Among his musical treasures was an autograph composition of Beethoven. Besides being extensively acquainted with European history and literature, Mr. Mickley could speak fluently French, German, and Swedish. He was very simple in his ways, and, while firm in his convictions and keen in his judgment of men, he was singularly gentle and lovable. Mr. Mickley was the first president of the Numismatic Society, and a well-known member of both the Franklin Institute and the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

SOME ACCOUNT

OF

WILLIAM USSELINX AND PETER MINUIT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

WILLIAM USSELINX, a native of Antwerp, in Brabant, presented the first idea of establishing a trading company to this country and of planting a colony in it. He had travelled several years in Spain, Portugal, and the Azores Islands, where he became acquainted with the profitable commerce carried on between those countries and America, or, as it was then called, West India. After his return to Holland, in the year 1591, he proposed to different persons, principally merchants, a plan to establish a general trading company, to trade to America, from which a great benefit could be derived by the nation, as well as by individuals.

In the year 1600 he presented his plan, in writing, to the States-General of Holland, many cities, and private persons,

NOTE.—Most of the materials used in this paper were taken from original unpublished documents preserved in the libraries of Sweden, where I procured copies of them during my sojourn in that country.—J. J. M.

The
Scott Andrew Trexler II
Memorial Library
of the
Lehigh County Historical Society

THE GENEALOGY

OF THE

MICKLEY FAMILY

OF AMERICA

TOGETHER WITH A BRIEF GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF THE MICHELET FAMILY OF METZ, AND SOME INTERESTING AND VALUABLE CORRESPONDENCE, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, OBITUARIES AND HISTORICAL MEMORABILIA

COMPILED BY

MINNIE F. MICKLEY

MICKLEYS, PENNSYLVANIA

1893

PROPERTY OF
The Lehigh County
Historical Society.
No. 1.2
ALLENTOWN, PA.

to compile a Deshler Genealogy, which, it is our hope, to furnish at a future time.

The amount of labor involved in such a compilation can be estimated only by those who have attempted similar work. It would have been disheartening but for the great pleasure it has afforded me to endeavor to preserve the records of our family and give them a permanent form.

MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY.

MICKLEYS, 1893.

NOTE—It will be observed in the genealogical record that, in many instances, the date is wanting. Any one who may be able to supply this missing information or any other touching the family record, will confer a favor by forwarding the same to the compiler, addressed to Mickleys, Pa.

INTRODUCTION.

JOSEPH J. MICKLEY, in the preface of his "Brief Account of Murders by the Indians and the Causes Thereof, in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, October 8th, 1763," read by him at a reunion of the family, has the following:

"A large number of the descendants of John Jacob Mickley (the first of that name in America) assembled on the farm, formerly his property, in North Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, where the Indians murdered two of his children, and also the family of John Schneider, on the adjoining farm, the 8th of October, 1763. In commemoration of that event, the following paper was prepared and read, October 8th, 1863. At that time I had no intention of publishing the same, but having been repeatedly urged by some of my relations and several esteemed friends, finally concluded to have it printed; it may, however, be of little or no interest, except, perhaps, to some of the numerous descendants of our ancestor, John Jacob Mickley.

"In connection with this, it may not be out of place, and acceptable to some, to give such information of our ancestors as has been handed down to us, partly from documents, and partly by tradition. Traditional accounts, however, though generally based on some truths, become, in course of time, very much distorted and augmented, so that not much reliance can be placed on them unless supported by documentary evidence; therefore some part of my statement about our ancestors may require correction. Bancroft

says, very justly: 'Memory is an easy dupe, and tradition a careless story-teller.'

"From what I have been able to gather, it appears that our family is descended from French Huguenots, the name having originally been written Michelet, but corrupted, and variously written Miquelet, Mückli, etc., and finally anglicised into the present form, Mickley; that during the persecution of the Huguenots in France, they emigrated to the bordering Dukedom of Deux Ponts (Zweibrücken), then a part of the German Empire; where they were unmolested in the exercise of their religion.

"I have not been able to ascertain whether our ancestor, John Jacob, or any other of them, was born in Deux Ponts. When, during my visit there in the year 1869, the records were examined at my request, I felt very much disappointed in being told that nothing could be found to show that such a family had ever resided in that country; and, if ever existed there, it must have been recorded in that office, but that record is now lost.

"It may not be surprising that the records are missing, after the enactment of such stringent laws against the Huguenots during the reign of the French King Louis XIV. For instance, the edict of 1681, which, deprived them of nearly all their civil rights; the imperious order given to burn all their books; and the revocation of the Edicts of Nantes, October 22d, 1685. In the burning of their churches and books, probably all their church records shared the same fate with the general destruction, excepting such as may have been carried out of the country by the refugees. To this may be added that, through the devastation of the Palatinate and other German provinces by the French in the reign of the same King Louis XIV, many valuable documents were irretrievably lost.

"We have, however, authentic information that our ancestor, John Jacob Mickley, was born in Europe, in the year 1697; that he came to America in the ship Hope, of London, from Rotterdam, Holland, arriving in Philadelphia, August 28th, 1733. He was married in this country to Elizabeth Barbara, daughter of Ulrich Burkhalter, and settled in Whitehall Township, Northampton

County, now North Whitehall, Lehigh County, and died in August, 1769. He left three sons and two daughters, viz.:

"John Jacob, the eldest, my grandfather, who settled on a tract of land bordering on the village of Hokendauqua, in South Whitehall, Lehigh County; he had six sons and four daughters. A number of his descendants still reside in that county.

"John Martin, the second son, who was in the battle of Germantown, sold the old homestead, and moved to and settled in Adams County, near Gettysburg, in the year 1794. He had four sons and five daughters. Many of his descendants are living in different parts of that county.

"John Peter, the third and youngest son, of whose escape from the Indians, an account is given on the following pages, was in the military service against the Indians, and in the War of the Revolution, during the whole time of its continuance, in the capacity of fifer. He was in the battle of Germantown. At the close of the war he married, and settled in Bedminster Township, Bucks County, about the year 1784. He had two sons and eight daughters. Some of his descendants are still living in Bucks County, and one daughter, Mrs. Statzell, eighty-eight years of age (yet very active), besides other descendants, are living in Philadelphia.

"One daughter of John Jacob Mickley, the first, became the wife of Andrew Miller, who resided in Linn Township, Lehigh County. She had no children.

"The other daughter was married to Peter Deshler, of Whitehall Township. By him she had three sons and one daughter. After the death of Deshler, she married Michael Bieber, of Allen Township, in Northampton County. She had no children by Bieber.

"In preparing this account about the Indians, I have drawn from the most reliable authorities, and rejected many incredible verbal stories about Indian affairs which had been added in course of time, so that the statements may be tolerably correct. I cannot omit to express my great satisfaction in having visited John Peter Mickley, in Bucks, and his sister, Mrs. Bieber, in Northampton County, in the year 1819, and obtained many facts from them in relation to this matter; whatever the one related to me, was corrob-

orated by the other. From them I also learned that the 8th of October, 1763, was one of those clear, pleasant days which have frequently been experienced at that time of the year. Owing to the occurrence of the Indian murders, that day has always been mentioned by our family as the beginning of Indian Summer."

In closing the account, he says :

"When the condition of this part of the country is considered, in which, one hundred years ago, a few families were living, without protection, in a wilderness, deprived of almost every comfort, exposed to attacks from wild beasts and reptiles, and the danger of being murdered, and have their property destroyed by hostile Indians, who kept them constantly in such fear that the members of the families bade each other farewell in the evening before retiring, being under the impression that they might not meet again on the next morning ; when such a melancholy state of affairs is compared with the present flourishing condition, where now the people are living in peace, themselves and property protected, and where are seen numerous finely cultivated farms, with convenient habitations, furnaces, manufactories, canals, railroads, improvements in every branch of industry, and the comforts of a numerous population; when all this is considered, we are impelled to profound gratitude. If any person exists who is unable to appreciate these advantages and blessings, he must be a heartless and ungrateful being, unworthy of living in this community.

"In the above I have presented such matter as I considered suitable on this occasion, and as might be agreeable to, at least, some of the descendants of our forefather, John Jacob Mickley. I shall be much pleased if by the facts here presented, sufficient interest has been excited in any one (more capable than myself) to pursue the subject further, and produce a more complete history of the Indian troubles at that time in this part of the country."

It is not within the limits of the present work to enter at any length upon the trials and hardships of our ancestors in their early frontier life; but the massacre of the Mickley children, October 8th, 1763, is of such deep interest to every member of the family that I quote in full the account as given by the late Joseph J. Mickley on the occasion of the One Hundreth Anniversary of the sad event:

"The approach of the Indians was seen by Ulrich Showalter, who was working on the roof of a building. The site being considerably elevated above the river Lehigh, he had a good opportunity to see and count the Indians. Twelve in all were seen wading across the river, a short distance above Siegfried's Bridge, to this day known as the "Indian Fall" or Rapids. The Indians crossed the river and landed near Leisenring's Mountain (now "Laurel Hill"). It is to be observed, that the greater part of this township was at that time still covered with dense forests, so that the Indians could go from one place to another almost in a straight line, through the woods, without being seen.

It is not known that they were seen by any one but Showalter until they reached the farm of John Jacob Mickley (No. 1), where they encountered three of his children, two boys and a girl, in a field under a chestnut tree gathering chestnuts. The children's ages were :— Peter, eleven ; Henry, nine ; and Barbary, seven ; who, on seeing the Indians, began to run away. The little girl was overtaken not far from the tree by an Indian, who knocked her down with a tomahawk. Henry had reached the fence, and, while in the act of climbing it, an Indian threw a tomahawk at his back, which, it is supposed, instantly killed him. Both of these children were scalped. The little girl, in an insensible state, lived until the following morning. Peter, having reached the woods, hid himself between two large trees which were standing near together, and, surrounded by brushwood, he remained quietly concealed there, not daring to move for fear of being discovered, until he was sure that the Indians had left. He was, however, not long confined there ; for, when he heard the screams of the Schneider family, he knew that the Indians were at that place, and that his way was clear. He escaped unhurt, and

ran with all his might, by way of Adam Deshler's, to his brother, John Jacob Mickley, to whom he communicated the melancholy intelligence. From this time Peter lived a number of years with his brother John Jacob, after which he settled in Bucks County, where he died in the year 1827, at the age of seventy-five. One of his daughters, widow of the late Henry Statzel, informed me, among other matters, of a remarkable fact related by her father, namely: that the Mickley family owned at that time a very large and ferocious dog, which had a particular antipathy to Indians; and it was believed by the family, that it was owing to the dog the Indians did not make an attack on their house, and thus the destruction of their lives was prevented. John Jacob Mickley and Ulrich Flickinger, then on their way to Stenton's, being attracted by the screams of the Schneiders, hastened to the place where, a short time before, was peace and quietness, and saw the horribly mangled bodies of the dead and wounded, and the houses of Marks and Schneider in flames. The dead were buried on Schneider's farm."

The pamphlet of Joseph J. Mickley, (my great uncle), interested me very much, and led me to endeavor to gain more facts concerning our family history, in which I am pleased to say, I have been singularly successful. I gained a great deal of knowledge from my Uncle Joseph, my grand-father, Jacob Mickley, and my great aunt, Mrs. Andrew Sheldon, also from Prof. Dr. Charles Louis Michelet, the German Philosopher, who gave me interesting documents and authentic data.

My friendship and correspondence with Prof. Dr. Charles Louis Michelet, of Berlin, has been a great help to me in the preparation of this work. His interest in the family of America was such as to request of me a list of all the Mickleys of Pennsylvania, (descendants of John Jacob Mickley, 1697–1769).

In following the history of our family I am led to regard the influence of Suzane Mangeot, a Huguenot, as one of our greatest inheritances. It was through her influence Louis Michelet of Metz, became a Protestant, and as Huguenot Refugees, they were married in Zweibrücken, and their descendants in Berlin speak of themselves—not as "Berliners," but "Refugees."

The diary of Suzane Mangeot Michelet, is in the possession of Dr. C. L. Michelet of Berlin, and it was a great satisfaction to me to look through it, and I wish I could have read it through—as it would have given her descendants many interesting accounts of those troublous times after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, during the times of the persecution of the Huguenots. Her eldest son, Jean Jacques, came to Pennsylvania in 1733, and was a worthy son of Huguenot Refugees. He was one of the sturdy settlers of Whitehall Township, Pennsylvania, where, instead of religious persecution, he was tormented by wild beasts and Indians, and two of his children were massacred, as above narrated by J. J. Mickley, his great-grandson.

As a family, the Mickleys of America have led honest and upright lives—patriotic and useful, energetic and thrifty, not ambitious for office; no person of the name, to my knowlege, being a lawyer. Although some are physicians and ministers of the Gospel, the professions are not largely represented. Some are in the iron industry, and nearly all land owners and in comfortable circumstances. I have become acquainted, through my work, with a great

many, and always found them ready to give me all the information I desired. As a rule they are very hospitable and trustworthy. During the Revolutionary War, John Jacob (No. 1) was entrusted with the removal of the bells of Philadelphia, bringing eleven of the bells, including Christ Church chimes and the State House bell, on his wagons and with his horses to Allentown, Pennsylvania, where they were concealed beneath the floors of Zion's Reformed Church. He was assisted by the Rev. Abraham Blumer, then Pastor of the church, whose son married Sarah, a daughter of John Jacob (No. 1).

They have always been active workers in the church, as the early records in Whitehall Township will show. Egypt, Mickleys, Allentown and Hokendauqua have in their first records the names of different members of the family. They belong mostly to the Reformed Church (which is the original Refugee Church of our forefathers) and the Presbyterian Church.

The family is not so widely scattered as would be supposed—although the name is represented in many of the States. California, New Mexico, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Colorado and Pennsylvania are the homes of the Mickleys of America.

OF THE EUROPEAN ANCESTRY OF THE MICKLEYS.

FROM the following letters of Dr. C. L. Michelet, of Berlin, it appears that the descent of the American Mickleys from the Michelet, of Metz, is fully authenticated; but that prior to that date (1444), it is more or less conjectural.

I insert, however, Dr. Michelet's observations upon the history of the family as of the greatest interest and value:

"BERLIN, April, 21st, 1883,
Buelow Street, 28,
S. W.

"MISS MINNIE F. MICKLEY,

"*Esteemed Miss:* You will allow me to answer your English letter of the 9th of this month, in German, as I do not consider myself sufficiently competent to write a strictly correct letter in English, without some effort. You also, as the daughter of a German, no doubt understand this language.

"All the Michelets with whom I have any acquaintance

come from Metz, and I have in my possession now a complete genealogical table of the family, dated from the year 1444 up to the present day. This table is based for its truthfulness, partly, on the researches of the clergyman living there; partly, on the certificates of baptism belonging to the city, and partly on private papers belonging to my own immediate family.

"According to these researches, my great, great grandfather, Louis Michelet, was married in 1697 to Susanne Mangeot, whose diary, kept by herself, we have yet in good preservation, and in it she states she was married to her husband in Zwei-Brücken.

"I can now easily imagine why this betrothed couple was not married in Metz, because, on account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, no marriage was allowed to be solemnized, in the then French city, in accordance with the principles of the Protestant religion, and yet they were both secretly attached thereto. They went, consequently, to the neighboring Zwei-Brücken, in the Bavarian Palatinate, to celebrate their marriage, for since the peace of Westphalia, 1648, Germany had become friendly and co-equal.

"In the Statistical Archives of Metz is found, however, the information that Louis Michelet and his wife Susanne, in 1699, openly declared their adherence to the new religion, and that in 1715, Louis, now having become a widower, also declared his five children, JEAN (John), BARBE, MARIE, LOUIS (my great grandfather), and PIERRE, as Protestants.

"What, however, I could not explain to myself in this connection was this: That, although the certificates of baptism of the last four children are jointly found in Metz, Barbe being born November 16, 1702; Marie, December 11, 1703; Louis (who emigrated to Berlin in 1720), December 8, 1705; Pierre, December 21, 1710; yet the certificate of Jean, the eldest, is entirely wanting, so that I even attached a mark of interrogation to his name in the genealogical table.

"Now, after what you communicate to me concerning your ancester, John Jacob, this omission plainly explains itself. The married couple evidently remained yet awhile in Zwei-Brücken to await the birth of their first born.

"Should you desire to ascertain the exact date of birth of your ancestor, you would have to apply to the Protestant or Municipal Congregation of Zwei-Brücken, and request of it the authentic certificate of baptism of your Jean Jacques or Johann Jacob Michelet, stating such date of year as may be known to you.

"From all this, I believe that we may consider ourselves distant relatives, descending from two brothers, in about the fifth generation, and remain, with great respect,

Your devoted,

PROF. DR. MICHELET."

manners, that she is accustomed to say, "*This is a genuine Michelet!*" Eugene, the last, the apple of my eye, who followed his footsteps, has, alas, been taken away from me by a sudden death. What hopes had I built on him! How I reckoned on him once to continue my labors, as the oldest two have become physicians! He was a delicately framed, early matured boy, with beautiful large, animated blue eyes, with which he observed everything.

"With intelligent speech, he already realized the seriousness of life, and yet combined therewith a child-like cheerfulness and roguishness. With all my philosophy, I cannot realize nor get over the infinite loss.

"The visit of your mother's relative I await with pleasure, but would remark, in the meanwhile, that from July 7th to August 15th, we all expect to make a visit to the home of my wife. My visit to Hokendauqua I cannot, however, place in prospect before me, unless I should fare worse in Europe than is the case at present, for I soon will have to reckon eighty-two years. Your wishes for my health in coming years is heartily appreciated. With the request to be remembered to your relatives, though unknown to me, I remain your,

Most humble,

MICHELET."

"Enclosed, herewith, you will receive the family Coat of Arms. So we brought it along from Metz, and so it is

found in the "Book of Heraldry" in Vienna, as the Coat of Arms of the Family Michelet, in the free city of Metz, of the German Empire.

MOTTOE: WAR, THE CHASE AND LIBERTY.

"Upon a silver base there arises the pinnacle of a Fortress surrounded by a ditch. A deer, in its course, leaps over the same. The dome is adorned by a Cap of liberty. A tradition says that the Michelet family descends from the Spanish *Miqueletos*, hunters in the Pyrenees, who also served as soldiers in the armies of the Spanish Kings. Some of the members of the Berlin family and many of the Norwegian family have been officers or are as such yet."

this characteristic epitaph, composed by the philosopher, and which is to be engraved on his stone,

"Sur la terre ici-bas il a trouvé le ciel;
Laiszy-lin saus la terre un repos éternal."

The following is the translation from the German of a paper found among the effects of the late Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, relating to the Mickley family:

INFORMATION

Relating to the Mickly Family, to its Origin and Further Extension from Authentic Sources, Vienna.

"The family 'Mickly' is an ancient French race of knightly and noble origin, that flourished already in the time of the Frank King Chlodwig, and was acknowledged as worthy consideration of importance.

"The first of this name (name father) is, according to the Chronicle of Gregor of Tours, a certain Dionysius Micheletus, who originally came from Greece, where such a name conveys the meaning of 'illustrious,' of 'renown.' The Franconian Major-domo of the name Odeard brought such a Mickletus from Constantinople to Paris, where the latter became treasurer of King Chlodwig, and died A. D. 536. His descendants flourished yet

till the times of the Emperor Carl the Great (Charlemagne), and called themselves Micklet, also Michelet, as the son, Edwin de Michelet, accompanied the aforesaid Emperor on his journeys to Spain, and in the combats in the Pyrenees and Basque Mountains, accomplished wonders of bravery.

"This Erwin had as consort an Isabella de Corsini, of Italian family, and dwelt upon the estate Chateau du Michelet, which lay in Provence. There, in extreme old age, he died, in the year 842, and left behind three sons, who were called Charles, Frederique and Denys de Michelet. The last two died as Abbots in French cloisters. Charles, however, had a Beatrice de Anjou, of royal blood, as wife, and dwelt in the castle of his race and name. He was Major-domo of the Franconian King Charles the Bold, and was so strong, that, in the neighborhood of Arles, he once cut in twain with one blow, a Norman knight, in full armor and coat of mail, so that the upper and lower parts of the body were completely separated. From his time on, one hears nothing again for a long time, and not until the time of Louis the Pious or Holy (probably St. Louis), one finds again news of this family. There was, namely, an Odarique de Michelet, who accompanied the said French King, A. D. 1249, upon his journeys to Egypt, and who lost his right hand during the siege of Damiette. He was happily cured, however, by the King's physician—called Harmanique de Salys. On his return, he married Eulalia Leontaras, who was the daughter of a Grecian prince, and who came from the

Island of Cypress. From this time one finds this family living in peace upon their estate, but nothing specially noteworthy can one remark. Again, with the French King Francis I., is mention made of them. There was, namely, a QUENTIN DE MICHELET, the Colonel of a French Cuirassier Regiment, and who fought in the many battles of this King in France, Italy and Germany with great honor. He had as wife LOUISON DE ARMAGUACKE, and left at his death, A. D. 1563, a son, who was called BERTRAND DE MICHELET. He, also, was a distinguished soldier, and became artillery colonel. His usual residence he had at Dijon, where his artillery regiment was garrisoned. He found his death in the battle in the Netherlands, 1602. With his descendants one finds that they call themselves partly Mickly, partly Michelet. A scholar of this family, named ARMAND DE MICKLY, gave the inducement thereto, and he found out, collected and arranged the information regarding his family. He had his old and honorable coat-of-arms, the letters patent of his armoral bearings revived, made known, chartered and confirmed by King Louis XIV, and also by the German Emperor Leopold, and the ancient copy (deed) of such letters patent lays even yet in the archives of Paris and Vienna. His children, of whom he left five, lived yet at the end of the past century. But since the storm of the French Revolution, one finds no news of his family."

[Louis I of France was known as Louis the Pious, but

Louis IV, commonly called St. Louis, must be the one meant here, as the first Louis lived about the sixth century, and made no journey to Egypt.

Seculi is probably intended for Säculum, a century, a cycle—and e has been used instead of ä. "So" is frequently used in the chronicle with the weight of "who" apparently—also once as "which."]

Prof. Dr. Michelet wrote the following letter after reading the "Information Relating to the Mickley Family:"

"BERLIN, August 10th, 1889.

"MISS MINNIE F. MICKLEY:

"*Dear Relative*—We were all very glad to have your dear father in our midst. Alas, the joy was a very brief one, for at the end of three days he left us again. Time was, indeed, very precious, and we made as much of it as we possibly could. At the end we were yet able to venture out, something which we could not do during your visit the previous year. We ended our joyful meeting with a visit to Tagel Castle, in order to see the burial place of the Humboldt family. In the midst of a woods, surrounded by the most luxuriant array of flowers, bedded around a high column, rest the departed members of the family, especially the two brothers, William, the minister and learned linguist, and Alexander, the great naturalist and universally acquainted traveller. The column is crowned with a statue of Hope, looking down upon the

original stones were of slate, and the inscriptions were almost obliterated at the time. The following list was subscribed, but not being sufficient, Edwin Mickley added the required amount, and erected a neat tomb and inscription to the memory of John Jacob and his wife, Elizabeth Barbara Burkhalter, after the bodies were re-interred in Mickleys' Church Cemetery, Mickleys, Pa. The following is the list of subscribers, 1864: Abraham, William J., Hiram, Edwin, Annie B., Joseph J., Sallie M., William B., John, Ephram, Frank P., Henry, Peter, Abraham T., James, Daniel, Peter, Catherine, James W., Jacob and Henry J. Mickley; Mrs. Snively, Hannah Benkert, Mrs. Sarah Rau, Mrs. John Johnson, Henrietta Rau, Mary Jenkins, John Sheldon, Eliza Kuntz, Mrs. Christian Pretz, Joseph Swartz, Mrs. Samuel Glace, Mrs. Anna Sheldon, Mrs. V. W. Weaver.

A copy of the will of John Jacob Mickley No. 8, and all the papers relating to the settlement of his estate are carefully preserved.

GENEALOGY

OF THE MICKLEY FAMILY

In the archives of Metz, Germany, we find the following record:

1674-1675—"Suzanne Mangeot was born June 26th, 1674, and was married 1697 to Louis Michelet, born December 17th, 1675, a merchant. He was blessed in his marriage with Suzanne Mangeot. He became a Protestant pastor at Zweibrücken, died February 27th, 1750.

The diary of Susanne Mangeot Michelet, now in possession of Prof. Dr. Charles L. Michelet of Berlin, Germany, states that "They remained at Zweibrücken until their son Jean Jacques was born and baptized."

1699—Louis Michelet and his wife, Suzanne, born Mangeot, new converts to this Huguenot way. Converted to God, not acknowledging Roman Catholicism.

1715—Louis Michelet, a widower, and his five children, JEAN JACQUES, Louis, Pierre, Barbé, Marie, new converts to the self-styled "Reformed Church."—[*Extract from the Archives of Metz.*]

1697—John Jacob Mickley, or Jean Jacques Michelet, born ——, 1697; died August 18th, 1769.

1733—Eldest son of Louis Michelet and Suzanne Mangeot; came to America August 28th, 1733, and settled near what is now known as Mickleys, Lehigh County, and married Elizabeth Barbara Burkhalter, born ——, died August, 1769.

THE DESCENDANTS OF

JOHN JACOB MICKLEY.

ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF LEHIGH (then Northampton) COUNTY.

FIRST GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN JACOB—*Whitehall.* Married Elizabeth Barbara Burkhalter.

1—JOHN JACOB, born December 17th, 1737; died December 12th, 1808. Married Susanne Miller, born November 6th, 1743; died December 16th, 1807; Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, Pa.

He brought the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown, arriving in Bethlehem, Pa., September 23d, 1777. He was a Revolutionary patriot, giving the use of his horses and wagons to the Continental Army, and helping in every way the cause of liberty. He was killed by a tree falling upon him, near his home, near Mickleys, Pa.

2—JOHN MARTIN, born March 3d, 1745; died March 11th, 1828. Married Catherine Steckel, born April 8th, 1749; died April 8th, 1830. Settled in Adams County, Pa., 1794.

He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; was in the battle of Germantown.

3—JOHN PETER, born, 1752; died, 1828. Married Eva Keck, born, ——; died ——.

He had a narrow escape from the Indians, October 8th, 1763.

He was in the military service against the Indians, and in the War of the Revolution, during the whole time of its continuance, in the capacity of fifer. He was in the battle of Germantown. Settled in Bedminster Township, Bucks County, Pa., about the year 1784.

4—HENRY, born, 1754; died, October 8th, 1763.

Killed by Indians while chestnutting near Mickleys, Whitehall Township, Pa.

5—BARBARA, born, 1756; died October 8th, 1763.

Killed by Indians, Whitehall, Pa.

6—MAGDALENA, born March 30th, 1745; died 1827. Married first, Peter Deshler, born March 18th, 1743; Irish Settlement, Northampton County, Pa. Married second, Michael Bierber (no heirs.)

7—SUSANNE (?), born, ——; died, ——. Married Andrew Miller; (no heirs).

NOTE—For others of sixth generation in Europe see appendix. Louis of Berlin, 1720; Christian Frederick and Simon Themstrop, of Norway.

SECOND GENERATION.

Children of John Jacob, 1—Lehigh County, Pa.

8—John Jacob, born April 13, 1766; died April 1, 1857. Married Eva Catherine Schrieber, born May 7, 1761; died September 16th, 1846. He rode on the wagon bearing the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown in 1777, and served as soldier in the Whiskey Rebellion of Pennsylvania in 1794. Died in the homestead at Mickleys, Pa.

9—Christian, born, 1767; died, 1812. Married first, Elizabeth Deshler, born, 1773; died, 1840. She married second, Paul Balliet; born March 24, 1776; died, 1849; (no heirs of Balliet); Ballietsville, Pa., and Mickleys, Pa.

10—Peter, born January 18th, 1772; died, 1861. Married Salome Biery, born, 1773; died 1867; Peter Mickley's place, near Hokendauqua, Pa.

11—Henry, born July 10th, 1782; died May 27, 1827. Married Mary Magdalena Burkhalter, born, ——; died 1867; Mickleys, Pa., and Waterloo, N. Y.

12—Joseph, born (about) 1783; died, ——. Married Eliza Hartman, born, ——; died, ——; Franklin County, Pa.

13—Daniel, born (about) 1784; died, ——. Married (?) Tamer ———, a Quakeress supposed to have settled in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa.

14—Sarah, born November 27th, 1786; died January 25th, 1859. Married first, Henry Blumer, born, ——; died, ——. Married second, Jacob Stein, born October 17, 1778; died August 6, 1842.

15—Anna, born, ——; died, ——. Married Joseph (?) Deshler, born, ——; died ——; Danville, Pa.

16—Catherine M., born March 28th, 1764; died Janury 2d, 1835. Married John Balliet, born November 31st, 1761; died November 2d, 1837; Limestoneville, Montour County, Pa.

17—Magdalena. Married Woodring; Shamokin (?).

Children of John Martin, 2—Adams County, Pa.

18—John, born, 1769; died March, 1855. Married Margaret Biery, born, 1779; died February, 1852; Adams County, Pa.

19—Peter, born, 1771; died February, 1860. Married Rebecca Dorothy Biery, born, 1775; died, 1857; Adams County, Pa.

20—Margaret, born November, 9th, 1775; died July 6th, 1846. Married Jacob Saeger, born ——; died ——; Allentown, Pa.

21—Catherine, born, 1778; died, 1875. Married Jacob Biesecker, Adams County, Pa.

22—Susan, born, 1773; died, 1872. Married Frederick Biery, Allentown, Pa.

23—Julia, born, 1776; died, 1864 (twin). Married John Piper, born, ——; died, ——; Huntington County, Pa.

24.—Daniel, born, 1776; died January, 1864 (twin). Married Salome Flohr, born, ——; died, ——; Adams County, Pa.

25—Jacob, born, 1780; died, 1868. Married Barbara Hahn, born, ——; died, ——; Adams County, Pa.

26—Maria Magdalena, born, 1778; died, ——. Married Jonas Hecker, born, 1771; died, 1842; Allentown, Pa.

Children of John Peter, 3—Bucks County, Pa.

27—Mary, born, ——; died, ——. Married George Snyder, Ohio.

28—Catherine, born December, 1785; died April 20th, 1864. Married Jacob Beisher, born, ——; died, 1860; Bedminster Township, Bucks County, Pa.

29—Maria, born, ——; died, ——. Married Andrew Snyder, born, ——; died, ——; Philadelphia, Pa.

30—Susanna, born, 1788; died, 1878. Married George Henry Statzel; Philadelphia, Pa.

31—JACOB, born, ——; died, ——. Died unmarried; Bedminster Bucks County, Pa.

32—PETER, born February 20th, 1787; died December 23d, 1854. Married Mary Ott, born June 5th, 1796; died October 24th, 1869; Bedminster County, Pa.
Served in the war of 1812.

33—HANNAH, born February 9th, 1795; died October 10th, 1884. Married Daniel Dieterly, born October 8th, 1796; died February 4th, 1863; Bedminster, Bucks County, Pa.

34—ELIZABETH, born November, 1791; died May 31st, 1871. Married Samuel Ott, born March 20th, 1791; died March 21st, 1857; Bedminster, Bucks County, Pa.

35—SARAH, born April 5th, 1793; died February 1st, 1874. Married Samuel Kramer, born September, 1794; died December 5th, 1870, Rockhill, Bucks County, Pa.

36—BARBARA, born November 12th, 1792; died July 17th, 1884. Married George Dieterly, born June 21st, 1788; died, 1861; Bedminster, Bucks County, Pa.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN JACOB, 8—Lehigh County, Pa.

37—MARY MAGDALENA, born, 1789; died, ——. Married Daniel Moyer, born, ——; died, ——; Mercer County, Pa. (Major Moyer.)

38—JACOB, born March 27th, 1794; died June 2d, 1888. Married Anna Kern, born July 19th, 1795; died April 27th, 1879; Mickleys, Pa.
Served in war of 1812–14.

39—SARAH, born December 5th, 1790; died May 20th, 1817. Married John Schwartz, born, ——; died, ——; married second wife; Schwartz's, Northampton County, Pa.

40—ANNA, born March 4th, 1797; died September 28th, 1890. Married, first, John Youndt; second, Andrew Sheldon; Mickleys, Pa.

41—JOSEPH, born March 24th, 1799; died February 15th, 1878. Married, first, Cordelia Hopfeldt; second, Diana Blumer; 903 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CHILDREN OF CHRISTIAN, 9—Lehigh County, Pa.

42—PETER, born July 17th, 1797; died February 20th, 1877. Married Anna Butz, born March 26th, 1800; died November 29th, 1880; Mickleys, Pa.

43—CATHERINE, born, ——; died, ——. Married Daniel Seigfried; Lehigh County, Pa.

44—ELIZABETH, born, ——; died, ——. Married Peter Troxell, born, ——; died, ——; Allentown, Pa.

45—ANNA, born, ——; died, ——. Married Wasser, Lehigh County, Pa.

Children of Joseph, 41—Philadelphia, Pa.

135—Henry Joseph, born July 10th, 1828. Married Mary Ann Majilton, born, ——; died, ——; 1329 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

136—Josephine C. A., born September 25th, 1830; died August 9th, 1887. Married John J. Johnson, born, ——; Thirty-eighth and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

137—Hannah C., born July 4th, 1835. Married George Benkert, born, ——; died, 1885; London, England.

138—John Jacob, born November 23d, 1836; died December 6th, 1892. Married Emma Lois Luther; (no heirs); Visalia, California.

139—Sarah Julia, born July 2d, 1839. Married William C. Wilson, born, ——; Laramie City, Wyoming.

140—Joseph Phillip, born May 26th, 1842; Mickleys, Pa.
Past Assistant Engineer of the United States Navy. Served in Federal Navy during the Civil War, 1861–65.

Children of Peter, 42—Mickleys, Pa.

141—Eliza A., born, 1818; died, 1818; Mickleys, Pa.

142—Thomas, born, 1819; died, 1842. Unmarried; Mickleys, Pa.

143—Abraham, born November 2d, 1826. Married Maria Erdman, born, ——; Mickleys, Pa.

144—Franklin Peter, born March 1st, 1832. Married Sarah Butz, born, ——; Ballietsville, Pa.

145—Caroline Susanna, born August 12th, 1836. Married Francis Levan, born, ——; died, ——; Coplay, Pa.

146—Maria A. E., born, 1839; died, 1842; Mickleys, Pa.

147—Alfred Thomas, born, 1842. Married Sarah Smith, born, ——; (no heirs); Mickleys, Pa.

Children of Joseph, 53—Lehigh County, Pa.

148—David, born September 1st, 1826. Married Maria Frantz, born, ——; died, ——; Ironton, Pa.

149—Charles, born January 27th, 1832; died October 22d, 1862. Married Eliza Heimbach, born, ——; died, ——; Allentown, Pa.
Captain, Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment, killed in action, October 22d, 1862; Franklin, South Carolina,

150—Amanda, born December, 1825. Married Henry Schadt, born, ——; Ruchsville, Pa.

151—Hannah, born January 27th, 1821. Married Ludwig Wolf, born, ——; Allentown, Pa.

152—Catherine, born 1832. Married John Zeigler; Mechanicsville, Pa.

Children of Charles, 56—Trexlertown, Pa.

153—Anna C., born August, 1830. Married John Sieger, born, ——; died, 1890; Seigersville, Pa.

154—Isabella, born, 1828; died, 1830; Trexlertown, Pa.

155—Matthias C., born November 1st, 1832; died March 3d, 1888. Married Augusta Dorr, 1873; St. Cloud, Minn.

156—Henry Louis, born, 1834. Married ——; Hamburg, Pa.

157—Mary Anna, born, 1837. Married Moses Guth, born, ——; Guths, Pa.

Children of Edward B., 61—Waterloo, N. Y.

158—Franklin, born, 1833. Married Anna Callorn, born, ——; Waterloo, N. Y.

159—Henry Clay, born, 1836. Married Mary Mountain; Mansfield, Ohio.
Fiftieth Regiment, Engineers, Civil War 1861–65, New York.

160—Erastus, born, 1848. Married Margaret Clement, born, ——; Senaca Falls, N. Y.

161—Delancy, born, 1860; Senaca Falls, N. Y.

162—Catherine B., born, ——; Waterloo, N. Y.

163—Edson L., born, 1859; died, 1889; Waterloo, N. Y.

164—Edwin, born, 1839; died, 1839; Waterloo, N. Y.

HISTORY

OF

LEHIGH COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

AND A GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF ITS FAMILIES

BY

CHARLES RHOADS ROBERTS,
Member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Lehigh County Historical Society, Pennsylvania German Society, Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, Historian Newhard Family.

REV. JOHN BAER STOUDT,
Member of Pennsylvania German Society, Society of American Folklore, Historical Society of Berks County, Lehigh County Historical Society, Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society, Historian of the Baer Family, Author of History of the Western Salisbury Reformed Congregation, Fifteen Years of Grace, Life and Times of Col. John Siegfried, The Riddles and Nursery Rhymes of the Pennsylvania Germans.

REV. THOMAS H. KRICK,
Member of Pennsylvania German Society, Historical Society of Berks County, Lehigh County Historical Society, Historian of the Krick, High and Overholtzer Family Associations.

WILLIAM J. DIETRICH,
Member of Pennsylvania German Society, Historical Society of Berks County, Lehigh County Historical Society, Bucks County Historical Society, and Author of Dietrich Families in America.

IN TWO VOLUMES—Illustrated

VOL. III.

LEHIGH VALLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
1914

lay streets which he afterwards sold to Charles Alberts. In 1900 he sold his business and plant to the Egypt Baking Company, remaining with the same company one year as manager. The same year, 1900, he made a trip to his native country, visiting his mother, his brother Gottfried and his sisters Fredericka, Catharine and Caroline. He also attended the Passion Play, the Paris Exposition and visited the leading European cities including a trip up the Rhine. In 1901 he established a new bakery now operated by W. P. Miller, located at 8 North Second street. He successfully conducted this bakery until 1906 when he sold out to W. P. Miller and in the same year erected the beautiful Meyle residence on Second street, one of the most substantial and beautiful homes in Coplay. After disposing of his baking business he lived retired until he died on June 7th, 1909. His family still resides in the Meyle homestead. Mr. Meyle was a loyal supporter of St. John's Lutheran church, having been a member of the finance committee when the church was constructed. He was one of the leading citizens who assisted in securing the trolley line through the borough of Coplay. He was one of the organizers of the Coplay National Bank in 1909, and served as one of the directors until his death. In politics he was a staunch Democrat and served his borough for a number of years as councilman and justice of the peace. He was a member of Porter Lodge No. 284, F. and A. M.; Catasauqua Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Allen Commandery No. 20, K. T.; Rajah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. of Reading; Lodge No. 847, I. O. O. F.; Gellert Lodge, No. 202 D. O. H. of Allentown, and of the Lehigh Saengerbund of Allentown.

On July 30, 1871, Mr. Meyle was married to Sarah A. Miller, a daughter of Samuel and Mary A. (Peter) Miller, of Heidelberg township. They had children as follows: (1) John W., deceased (m. Bertha Erdell), issue: William G., and Roland M., both graduates of the Coplay High School and of the Business College of Allentown; (2) Mary K., single; (3) Carl C., who assisted his father in the baking business and is now looking after the financial and real estate business of the family; (4) George Frederick died in infancy; (5) Rachel E. married to Herbert W. Gernerd, chief clerk in the freight office of the L. V. R. R. Co. at Easton. Mr. Gernerd, son of Charles and Sarah A. (Sell) Gernerd, was born at Slatington. When young his parents moved to Coplay. For seven years he worked for the L. V. R. R. Co. at Coplay and for three years he was station agent at Cementon and since May 15th, 1912, he holds the present position. To Mr. and Mrs. Gernerd twins were born on July 4, 1910, namely, Charles G. and George M.

Mickley Family.

The Mickleys of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, are descendants of Jean Jacques Michelet, a Huguenot, son of Rev. Louis Michelet, a Huguenot refugee, who belonged to the family of Michelet in Metz, where he was married to Susan Mangeot, of Metz. They fled to DeuxPonts, or Zweibrücken, Alsace Lorraine, where their eldest son, Jean Jacques Michelet, was born in the year 1697.

Louis Michelet became the pastor of the French Huguenot church in Zweibrücken, or DeuxPonts. The site is marked on the present building which is the town post office. Rev. Louis Michelet returned with his family to Metz, where four other children were born. He died in Zweibrücken in 1750.

His son, Jean Jacques Michelet, left Rotterdam, May 6, on ship Hope, arriving in Philadelphia, August 28, 1733. His name on ship's list is Germanized with many others and is found spelled in different ways, in the various editions of the ship's lists of 30,000 foreigners—Palatines, Germans and Swiss, and Huguenots, who made their homes in Pennsylvania, free to worship God under the leadership of William Penn, whose interest in the Dutch was through his mother who was from Holland.

The settlement in Oley, Berks county, was of French Huguenots, and John Jacob Mickley purchased land through some one in Oley before he arrived in Philadelphia, as stated in the Pennsylvania Archives. He visited his relative, Jacob or Abram Levan in Oley before settling in Whitehall, where he was amongst the early settlers. His first tract of land and house was built at Spring Mills, between Laury's and Egypt.

He married Elizabeth Barbara Burkhalter, daughter of Ulrich Burkhalter, of Whitehall township. They had seven children: 1. John Jacob Mickley, b. 1737, d. 1808; m. Susanne Miller, daughter of Christian Miller, of Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pa., twin of Magdalena. 2. John Martin Mickley, b. 1745, d. 1828; m. Catharine Steckel, daughter of Peter Steckel. 3. John Peter Mickley, b. 1752, d. 1828; m. Eva Keck, of Bucks county, (Bedminster township). 4. John Henry Mickley, b. 1754, d. 1763; killed by the Indians Oct. 8, 1763, on Laurel Hill, near Spring Mills. 5. Barbara Mickley, b. 1756, d. 1763; killed by the Indians Oct. 8, 1763. 6. Magdalena Mickley, twin of John Martin, b. 1745, d. 1827; m. (first) Peter Deshler, son of Adam Deshler,

near Egypt, settled in Schoensville, Northampton county, Pa. She married (second) Michael Bieber; no children. 7. Susanne Mickley, m. Andrew Miller; no children.

The descendants of the Michelet or Mickley family living in the United States, are through the children of John Jacob Mickley. 2. John Martin Mickley, of Lehigh county, who went to Adams county in 1785. 3. John Peter Mickley, who escaped from the Indians Oct. 8, 1763, and settled in Bedminster township, Bucks county. 4. Magdalena Mickley, who married Peter Deshler, and settled in Northampton county, near Schoenersville.

John Jacob Mickley was elected one of the General Committee of the Revolution of Northampton county, Nov. 15, 1776. He served as Commissioner of Issues and in September, 1777, saved the Liberty Bell, bells of Christ church and other bells of the city of Philadelphia, eleven in all. He brought the State House bell or Liberty Bell on his farm team through Bethlehem to Allentown, where he with other patriots of the church concealed it with other bells beneath the floors of Zion's Reformed church, where they remained secreted for more than a year. This history with other items concerning the family is given in the genealogy of the Mickley family. John Jacob Mickley's name is also mentioned in the lists of men of the Revolution from Northampton county, now Lehigh.

2. John Martin Mickley served in the Revolution and removed to Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1785, where many of his descendants live, prominent in the church as clergymen and other walks of life..

3. John Peter Mickley escaped from the Indians Oct. 8, 1763, served in the Indian Wars and was a fighter in the Revolution, serving continually during the war. Many of his descendants are prominent residents of Philadelphia and Bucks county, in Iowa, and other states.

4. Magdalena Mickley m. Peter Deshler. His father, Adam Deshler, was Commissary of Supplies during the Colonial Wars and his house built in 1760 on Coplay Creek, near Egypt, was one of the largest stone houses at the time in the country. There was a stockade around the house to hold one hundred men. To this house the families of the neighborhood fled during the Indian massacre of 1763 and spent three weeks with the Deshler family. Peter Deshler served in the American Revolution. After his death his widow married Michael Bieber. They lived near Schoenersville, where they are buried in the church yard. There were no children of Magdalena Mickley Deshler Bieber and Michael Bieber. The descendants of the children of Magdalena Mickley and Peter Deshler are eligible to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The descendants of these four children of John Jacob Mickley and Elizabeth Barbara Burkhalter (who were buried in the Egypt churchyard, and in 1864 were re-interred in the Mickley's cemetery in the lot of their grandson, Jacob Mickley), are eligible as Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Volume I of the Mickley Genealogy was published in 1893. Volume II is being compiled, giving a full list of descendants of the Michelet family of America, known as Mickley, of the male and female lines, as many belonged to prominent families residing in the United States and their history written in many of the county histories of the various states.

The late Carl Ludwig (Charles Louis) Michelet, a descendant of a Louis Michelet, younger brother of Jean Jacques Michelet, has given a most interesting history of the Michelet family in Europe in his book *"Andenken ans Meinen Leben."* His grandfather, Louis Michelet, fled as a Huguenot to Berlin in 1720. Prof. Charles Louis Michelet, philosopher of the University of Germany in Berlin, received many honors from the emperor and university and was one of the noted scholars and philosophers of his day. He died in 1894, at an advanced age. He furnished the genealogy of the Norweigan, Paris, and Berlin branches of the family to the compiler of the Mickley genealogy.

March 12, 1913, the Michelet chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in the Declaration room of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, by Miss Minnie F. Mickley, who was appointed regent of the chapter by the state regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. C. C. Cummings, and authorized by the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1913.

The chapter is composed of the descendants of the four children of Jean Jacques Michelet and Elizabeth Barbara Burkhalter.

The officers of the Michelet Chapter, members and honorary members of the chapter are lineal descendants of the Mickleys, who served in the American Revolution. The honorary members belong to other chapters, but are affiliated with the Michelet chapter on account of the family history, which is being compiled by the members of the chapter under the direction of the regent, Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Genealogist, Mickleys, R. D., Allentown, Pa., and Washington, D. C.

Vice Regent, Mrs. Cora Irene Wilson, Overbrook, Pa.

Registrar, Mrs. Annie D. Mickley (Joseph Philip) Mickleys, R. D., Allentown, Pa.

Treasurer, Mrs. Florence Louise Lyon (G. Allan), Washington, D. C.

Cor. Sec., Mrs. Grace L. Mickley Harvey (Francis Willard), Washington, D. C.

Rec. Sec., Miss Emily B. White, Philadelphia, Pa.

Historian, Miss Mary Michelet Wilson, Overbrook, Pa.

Peter Mickley, only son of Christian and Elizabeth (Deshler) Mickley, was born in 1794, on the old homestead and was educated in the best schools of that period. From boyhood he labored on the farm and in the course of time succeeded to the ownership of the family homestead. He was active in township affairs, and for many years held the office of school director. He was an active member of the Reformed congregation of Mickley's church. He was married to Annie Butz, a daughter of Abraham Butz. They were the parents of the following children: Abraham; Franklin P.; Caroline, married to Francis Levan; and Alfred T.

Alfred T. Mickley, son of Peter and Anna Mickley, was born Oct. 20, 1844, in Whitehall township. He received his education in the public schools of his native place, and Easton, and in the Freeland Seminary at Trapp, Montgomery county, Pa. Like his father he was reared on the farm and in 1875 he started to farm for himself and continued farming a tract of 80 acres until 1900, when he retired. Forty acres of his farm was originally Mickley land. He took an interest in township affairs, having filled the office of assistant assessor for one term and of assessor for six years. He has been very prominently identified with the Reformed congregation of Mickley's church, served the congregation faithfully as deacon, elder, and trustee, for many years. He was a member of the building committee when the church was remodeled in 1899. Mr. Mickley was first married to Sarah Smith, who died in 1892 without issue. He was married second time to Henrietta Grim, widow of John Parton. They reside at No. 549 Walnut street, Allentown, Pa.

Frank P. Mickley, a son of Peter and Annie (Butz) Mickley, and a prominent resident of Ballietsville, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, near Mickleys, March 1, 1832, which had been the birthplace of his father and grandfather. He received his primary education in the schools of his native town, afterward attending Easton Academy. After leaving school he returned home and engaged in the mining of iron ore, which he found in considerable quantities, embedded in the soil of his ancestral farm. He continued this for some years, finding it a fruitful source of pecuniary profit, and then turned his attention to agriculture, which he made the business of his life, and in which he proved as successful as his forefathers, until he retired from the active labors of the farm. In his earlier years he was actively identified in the development of the iron ore fields and was also a member of the Balliet Oil Co., with possessions in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mickley was one of the founders of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, and for more than forty years was one of its directors. In banks and corporations he held the same office. He took an active interest for years in educational work and served for many years as a school teacher. He was a staunch member of the Reformed Church and in politics was a Republican.

In 1854 Mr. Mickley married Miss Sarah A. Butz. They had five children, two sons and three daughters: Ella C., wife of Walter B. Bieber; Mrs. Anna S. Albright; Mrs. Laura A. Eddler; Charles F.; and Dr. Howard P.

Mr. Mickley died at his home in Ballietsville, Dec. 3, 1911, aged 80 years, and is buried at Union Church. His wife preceded him in death.

Charles F. Mickley, a resident of Ballietsville, Pa., was born in August, 1870, in North Whitehall township. He attended the public schools and pursued a course in the Easton Academy, after which he clerked in a hardware store in Allentown for five years. In 1898 he entered the employ of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, where he is still employed. He is a member of Chapman Lodge, No. 637, F. & A. M., and of the Reformed church, at Unionville, where he served as deacon for two years. He married, in 1900, Catharine H. Balliet, daughter of Benjamin Balliet. Mr. and Mrs Mickley had two sons: Earl B., who resides on the old homestead, and Paul, who died in his infancy, at Ballietsville.

Dr. Howard P. Mickley, a son of Frank P. and Sarah (Butz) Mickley, and a native of Ballietsville, was born Oct. 15, 1866. He attended the public schools, Keystone State Normal School, Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1889, pursued a special course in obstetrics and was physician for one year in the Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital. In 1891 he located at Ballietsville, and five years later located at Neffs, where he occupies the Dr. L. B. Balliet mansion. and has a large field. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Jordan Lodge No. 192, and of the Reformed church at Unionville. He was first married, in 1889, to Maggie Koch, who died in

April, 1900, and is buried at Unionville. They had a daughter, Grace, who died at the age of one year, and two days. He was married a second time, on Oct. 10, 1901, to Anna Kern, daughter of Willoughby and Eliza (Schneck) Kern. By this marriage he has one daughter, Dorothea K.

Abraham Mickley, a son of Peter, was a farmer on the original homestead, where the old stone house is still standing. He was a member of the Reformed church at Mickleys, where he served as an elder for many years. His wife, Anna Maria Erdman, still lives and resides at Egypt. Their children are: Alice, wife of Francis Newhard; Preston; Oscar F., of Ballietsville; Joseph B., and Ida, wife of O. J. Breinig.

Joseph B. Mickley, a son of Abraham and Anna Mickley, and a resident of Allentown, was born in Whitehall township, June 1, 1860. He is a member of the firm of Long and Mickley, with works in Whitehall township. He attended the public schools, the Allentown Business College, from which he was graduated in 1878, and followed clerical work for several years. In 1880 he engaged in cigar manufacturing at Coplay, continuing thus until 1896, and during this time served the offices of justice of the peace and postmaster as a Republican, under President Harrison. In 1896 he engaged in the hotel business at Guthsville, conducting the Center Hotel for four years and then located at Cementon, where he was proprietor of the Laurel House for seven years. In 1907 he removed to Allentown and engaged in his present business. He was a committeeman of South Whitehall and Coplay for several years, and is a member of Zion's Reformed church.

He was married, Sept. 10, 1887, to Laura A. D. Kohler, daughter of Lewis A., and Pauline E. (Newhard) Kohler, of Mickleys. Mr. and Mrs. Mickley have three children: Irene Esther, Joseph K., Jr., and Anna M.

Oscar F. Mickley, son of Abraham Mickley, was born at Mickleys, June 15, 1856. He attended the public schools of his township and followed farming all his life. In 1900 he moved on his farm, near Egypt, where he resides at the present time. His wife was Jemima, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Stofflet) Schadt. Their children are: Eva H., wife of Norman Remaley; Thomas B., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edwin A.; Ida M., deceased; Helen M., wife of Martin Leibenguth; Anna M.; Oscar J.; Jemima S.; David G.; and Matilda S. Mr. Mickley is a Republican in politics and a member of the Reformed church at Mickleys.

Anna M. Mickley, daughter of Oscar and Jemima Mickley, was born Aug. 25, 1889, at Ruchsville, Pa. She attended the public schools of her township and the Keystone State Normal School, from which institution she was graduated in 1912. She commenced the profession of teaching in 1912, in Whitehall township, and teaches there at the present time. She is a member of the Reformed church at Egypt, and an active member of Scheidy's Sunday school.

Miller Family (Lynn Township.)

The ancestor of the Miller family, originating in the northwestern part of Lehigh county, was Christian Miller, Sr., who was born in Switzerland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling first in Longswamp township, Berks county. He then located in Lynn township, but was driven back, during the French and Indian War, by the savage Indians, to Berks county. Later, however, he again returned to Lynn township and settled upon his land which he had taken up by warrant, in 1749, 1750, and 1767, in all 208 acres, and later he added other tracts. He was married in Longswamp township, and had two sons: Andrew and Christian.

Andrew, the elder son, was born in 1738, and followed farming. He lived on the south side of the Schochary in Lynn township, his homestead being now owned and occupied by Reuben Bachman. He married (first) Magdalena Seiberling, and (second) Ann Elizabeth Schneider, who was born in 1767 and died in 1830. His children were: Maria, Catharine, Mrs. Andrew Straub, and John Miller. Maria married John Dieter Heintzleman, and Catharine married Samuel Kistler.

John Miller, the only son of Andrew, was born in 1790, served in the War of 1812, died suddenly in 1835, and was buried in a private graveyard on the north side of the Shochary. The family was affiliated with the German Reformed Church. He married Maria Rex, daughter of John George Rex, and their issue were: Stephen, Sarah, John, Mary (Mrs. Jacob Holben), Catharine, and Reuben.

Reuben Miller, son of John Rex, was born Nov. 27, 1824, in Lynn township, and attended the common schools of the district. At a suitable age he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed for a number of years, and, acquiring a competence he was enabled to live in retirement at New Tripoli until his decease, May 17, 1904. He married Sarah A. Mantz, daughter of David Mantz, of Lynn township, and their issue were: James A.; Alvena M., who married Reuben H. Fister, and had four children; George D.; William A.; Mary J., who

The following article was forwarded to your Editor by Raymond H. Williamson, noted numismatic authority on large cents and an honored EAC member. The article originally appeared in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, Volume XII, No. 4, pp 103-105, April, 1878, and is reprinted here in full for the interest and enjoyment of all EACers. Joseph J. Mickley, of course, has been called "the father of coin collecting in the United States" and he was one of the first to begin collecting U.S. large cents. PENNY-WISE acknowledges, with thanks, the source of the original article; and the Editor expresses his appreciation to Mr. Williamson for furnishing him with a copy of the article so that it could be reprinted verbatim.

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DEATH OF JOSEPH J. MICKLEY

The Interesting Career of a Linguist, Antiquarian, and Musician.

"Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, who died suddenly on Friday evening, February 15, 1878, at the house of Dr. J. A. Meigs, on Spruce Street, above Broad, was well known both in this country and Europe for his antiquarian tastes. On the night of his death, he had started out to visit Mr. Oliver Hopkinson, at 1424 Spruce Street, but feeling a sudden oppression, he stopped at the house of Dr. Meigs, for many years his physician, where he expired half an hour afterward. The doctors declare fatty degeneration of the heart to have been the cause of his death.

"Mr. Mickley was born in Lehigh county, of 'Pennsylvania Dutch' stock on March 24, 1799. Sixty years ago he came to this city (Philadelphia) and learned piano-making. Later, he engaged in this business on his own account, and was so employed until 1869. Many years since, he began collecting curious coins of all nations; and, in time, he had the most valuable collection in the United States. In 1867, he was robbed of $16,000 worth of coins; and a short time afterward, he sold the rest of his collection for a like sum. Two years later, he went to Europe, whither his fame as an antiquarian had preceded him, and was warmly received there. He remained abroad three years, traveling through all parts of England and the Continent. While in Europe, he perfected himself in the Swedish language; and he became deeply interested in books and manuscripts bearing upon the early Swedish settlements in America. In addition to his collection of coins, Mr. Mickley possessed a large library of rare and curious books in many languages. He had a number of very old directories of Philadelphia and other cities, containing the names and residences of Washington, Jefferson, and other distinguished Revolutionary patriots. He had also many volumes relating to the history of Pennsylvania; and, at the time of his death, was translating a Swedish manuscript upon the same subject, in anticipation of publishing a work upon the early annals of the State. He was an acknowledged musical critic, and was said to be the best mender of musical instruments in the United States. Ole Bull was his intimate friend, and his house was for many years the resort of antiquarians, musicians, and historians from all parts of the world. It was he who discovered that the violin which Ole Bull had bought for a Gaspar Desala was a counterfeit. Among his musical treasures was an antographed composition of Beethoven. Besides being

extremely acquainted with European history and literature, Mr. Mickley could speak fluently French, German, and Swedish. He was very simple in his ways; and, while firm in his convictions and keen in his judgment of men, he was singularly gentle and lovable. Mr. Mickley was the first president of the Numismatic Society, and a well-known member both of the Franklin Institute and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. For some time past, his books have been packed away. He was, however, making alterations in a house on Wood Street, near Franklin, where he could have his library about him, when death stepped in to cut short a life spent in quiet study and refined enjoyment."

The foregoing notice appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers, and (after a few corrections) is accurate and well informed. Allow me to add a few items, at random, without the formality of an Obituary or Eulogy. It is true he was "born of Pennsylvania Dutch stock", but his language was the polished and correct German, not the patois of our neighbors. He came from a settlement of Moravians, to whom he belonged, and who have famous boarding schools at Bethlehem and Nazareth, about sixty miles north of this city. He was born at Catassauqa, now a noted place for iron manufacture, four miles from Bethlehem. Originally, he was of French Huguenot stock, the name being Michelet, afterwards germanicized into Mueckli, finally anglicized into Mickley. In October, 1863, the family had a centennial, and Mr. Mickley wrote and read a memoir, which was printed for their use in 1875. They had sore times among the Indians at the early settlement, without any fault of their own.

There is, in one of your magazines, an account of the beginning of his numismatism. He was about seventeen years old (say in 1816) when he formed a wish to own a cent, coined in the year of his nativity. He had hard work to find one, as you can readily understand. A good cent of 1799 now brings many dollars. This exercise only whetted him for further acquisitions in the same line. No doubt, "the thing was in him", but that was what brought it to the surface; and probably it proved a great incentive to the study of languages, and history, and antiquities, as a diversion from the daily labor of making pianos and repairing violins. Here, I may say, his linguistic appetite was remarkable. Besides the languages named in the obituary, he took pains to pick up a vocabulary in almost every country which he visited during three years' travel. I once asked him for the various renderings of railroad; he gave it to me in Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Russian, German, and modern Greek. (He could not answer for ancient Greek, although he was not without the classic touch.) He said he had trouble to keep his Italian and Spanish from running into each other. In the entertaining manuscript journal of his travels, to show how the Russians are given to the study of other languages than their own, he states that at Nishni-Novgorod, a town well on to the border of Siberia, he went into a restaurant, where were two young ladies, one of them smoking a cigarette. Supposing he might safely soliloquize in German, he said, "What a pity for such a nice girl to be smoking." Quickly she took out the cigarette, and gave him to know that she understood women's rights, and German besides. With his usual naivete, he adds, "How careful we should be." He seemed bound to see everything in Europe, as well as the borders of Asia and Africa. He was

almost stifled in the crypt of an Egyptian pyramid; needed his overçoat in Lapland, where he went in June, to see the sun go all around without making a dip; fell down the ancient well of Cicero at Rome; and was knocked down by a careless driver in Constantinople, and taken up for dead.

Your magazine (viz. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS) has heretofore mentioned his acquaintance formed with the lady-engraver at the mint of Stockholm, Madame Leah Alborne. Her father, M. Lundgren, the former engraver, had her educated in Paris in that profession, and she succeeded him. Her work is very superior, and this makes it the more pleasant to mention, that at her express and repeated desire, he lately sat for his profile portrait (photograph), from which she is now engraving a medal of him. The legends will be in the Swedish tongue. Her aim is to have it ready for the Paris Exposition. I need hardly say that I forwarded her a humble claim for one medal for the Mint Cabinet and one for myself. She will be distressed to hear of his death, although at the age to which he attained, it could surprise no one.

The robbery of his numismatic cabinet, briefly mentioned in the obituary, was a prominent event, and a turning-point in his life. He was always ready, too ready, in the unsuspecting openness of his heart, to show his collection to friends or strangers. Sometimes, as he has told me, he would find a piece or two missing after such an opening of his drawers. Doubtless it was at some such visit as this that the robbery was planned. It took place on an evening, about eight o'clock, while Mr. Mickley was at work in his shop in the back building. The cabinet was kept in the third story front room of the main building. A slight noise induced him to go up there, not in time to encounter the burglar, one or more, but in time to see the devastation. How much was taken cannot be definitely stated; certainly as much as a man could carry away. A large part consisted of rare British coins, gold and silver; but other countries are copiously represented, and many pieces were American duplicates. It is stated that at some time before he was offered $30,000. for the whole collection. The unstolen residue that went to auction in New York soon after, brought some $15,000. It is quite likely that the booty was worth an equal sum. I well remember when Mr. Mickley came into my office, with the painful intelligence. "Oh, I have been robbed - I have been robbed! My coins taken; I can't tell how many. But it was a mercy I did not encounter the man. No doubt he was prepared to blind and gage me, as such fellows generally are." It was a great shock to him; probably, he never fully recovered from it, even in the excitement of foreign travel. It never was certainly known what became of this treasure, but Mr. Mickley had good reasons for settling his suspicions upon a certain person. One day he said to me, "I believe I met the man that robbed me, just now in Chestnut Street." Years after, a few very fine gold pieces of England were offered for sale at the Mint Cabinet rooms. I was so well convinced that the labels were in his handwriting that I sent for him to come and see them. He could not deny the likeness, but seemed reluctant to entertain the subject at all. They came from honest hands, through the few links of ownership that could be traced, but it was impossible to go backward for eight or nine years.

After that event, and the public sale of the remainder, his taste seemed

to modulate from coins to coin-books, which shifting seems likely to occur with old collectors. (In a marginal note, Ray Williamson has appended the following: "True for RHW!) One of his last dealings in this way, was to unite with me in importing two copies of a recent work of great merit, Henfrey's NUMISMATA CROMWELLIANA.

In his house in Market Street near Tenth, where he lived longest (27 years), he had no front store. You had to pull the bell and go through a long entry, and up a dark stairway, to reach his place of work and sale. How far the work was needful to him, I cannot say. It seemed rather to be kept up for the pleasure and healthfulness of employment. It is not easy to understand on other grounds why a man who was constantly importing costly coins and buying scarce books should care for the compensation of tuning pianos and putting harps and violins in order. He was, however, the agent for the sale of a popular make of pianos, having a stock of them in his home.

Those students who know what it is to have an amateur workshop (and me thinks every brain-working man owes it to himself to have some such diversion) can realize the pleasure that Mr. Mickley enjoyed amongst his tools and work-benches. And it was really amusing to see men of culture and refinement coming there to sit around his old stove, on three-legged stools, or anything that could be extemporized into a seat. They liked to chat with him, and he with them; and once a week he held a quartette in a better room, taking one of the parts himself.

As a "mender of musical instruments", his crowning performance was one already stated in your magazine - restoring the violin which was owned by Washington. Not that it was in such great disorder, but that it had been played upon by so great a man. The charm of this piece of work was undoubtedly enhanced when Ole Bull came in and took up the instrument. There was but one reserved seat that time, and Mr. Mickley formed the whole audience.

In fine, Mr. Mickley was an agreeable man to associate with, and an honorable man to deal with. He seemed superior to any meanness, and free from vulgar passions and habits, from pride and vanity, from envy and jealousy, from evil speaking and harsh judging. He was eminently sincere, affable, kind, and gentle; yet decided, and with a mind of his own. In the best sense of the word, he was a gentleman, not with artificial elegance of manners, yet with a good address, rendering him agreeable to refined society.

He was an Honorary Member of the Boston Numismatic Society, of the New York Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and a member of various Historical Societies; and it is understood that a memoir of him is being prepared to be read at the Pennsylvania Society. Shortly before his death, he received notice of his election as a member of the Societe Francaise de Numismatique et d'Archeologie of Paris.

He was twice married, and leaves six children.

W. E. Du Bois,
U.S. Mint, Philadelphia.

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Mickley Sale Oct 28, 1867

1958. 1795 Jefferson head; though not fine, this piece is in good condition for the variety, which is rarer than any other type of the American Cent.

1959. 1796 Liberty cap; in the finest possible condition, being absolutely uncirculated, *excessively rare.*

1960. 1796 Liberty cap, differs slightly from the last, and like it in perfectly uncirculated condition, but not quite so bold an impression.

1961. 1796 Liberty cap; unlike either of the former, scarcely at all circulated, very rare.

1962. 1796 Fillet head; perfectly uncirculated, extremely rare.

1963. 1796 Fillet head; different variety, bright and uncirculated, very rare indeed.

1964. 1796 Fillet head; an extremely rare type, the milling scarcely shows at all on the obverse; uncirculated.

1965. 1796 Fillet head; milling on both sides extends entirely round the coin; uncirculated, and a very rare type.

1966. 1796 Fillet head; differs from all the preceding, uncirculated; portions of the coin still remain bright; a very rare variety.

1967. 1796 Fillet head; another type, fine.

1968. 1797 Bright and uncirculated; in such fine condition extremely rare.

1969. 1797 Another type, very fine; may be called uncirculated.

1970. 1797 Still another variety, quite as fine as the last, very rare.

1971. 1797 Two faces on the obverse, bought in a recent sale by Mr. Mickley at a high price; in good condition, unique.

1972. 1798 Splendid, uncirculated; portions still remain bright, smooth polished surface, as fine a Cent of the date as can be found; extremely rare.

1973. 1798 Another variety, very fine indeed, rare.

1974. 1798 Another type, broken die, in very fine condition, rare.

1975. 1799 Very fine indeed, having been but little in circulation, one of the best ever offered for sale, the rarest of American Cents.

1976. 1800 Bright and uncirculated, in this condition extremely rare.

1977. 1800 Another variety, fully equal to the last, portions still remaining bright, rare.

1978. 1800 Over 1799; very fine indeed, scarce.

1979. 1801 Uncirculated, rare.

1980. 1802 Perfectly uncirculated, very rarely met with so fine.

1981. 1803 Perfectly uncirculated, fine impression and color.

1982. 1803 A variety; a better impression, in equally fine condition, rare.

1983. 1803 Very fine indeed, being entirely uncirculated; differs from either of the others.

1984. 1804 Perfect die; very fine indeed, having been but little in circulation, very rare.

1985. 1804 Another variety; about as fine, and equally rare.

1986. 1805 Uncirculated, rare in this condition.

1987. 1806 Very fine indeed, uninjured by circulation; on the reverse the edge slightly bruised, but a most desirable Cent.

1988. 1807 Over 1806; uncirculated, rare in this condition.

1989. 1807 Perfect date, perfectly uncirculated, very fine color.

1990. 1808 With thirteen stars; a weak impression, but uncirculated.

1991. 1808 The same type, a better impression than the last.

1992. 1808 Twelve stars; fine for this variety, which is rare.

1993. 1808 Same type as the last, but a different variety; a little bruised, but a good impression.

1994. 1809 Very fine indeed, uncirculated and of good color, rare.

1995. 1810 Very fine, slightly rubbed, but never in circulation, good color.

1996. 1810 Slight variety in the die, uncirculated portions of the coin remaining bright, but not a fine impression.

GUIDE TO THE

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

OF THE

Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Collections 215-732-6514
Mss + Archives
Louise Jones
Art Curator
1300 Locust
#20
1900
P. Likes
19107

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia
1991

1812; Abner Lacock, draft of a letter, 1832, to President Andrew Jackson on the Seminole and Florida War, and revealing J.C. Calhoun's attitude toward Jackson in 1818; Henry C. Clay, 1849; John C. Breckinridge, 1860; James Monroe, 1822; deeds of John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, 1785, conveying land in Westmoreland County; and other items.

Gift of Mrs. James Swank.

646
Swayne, W. Marshall. Collection, 1701–1812. (ca. 200 items.)

Collection of legal papers and surveys relating to land in Chester County.

Gift of A. Casanova Swayne, 1922.

647
Mickley, Joseph J., 1799–1878. Collection, 1636–1811. (ca. 500 items.)

Copies of letters and miscellaneous manuscripts, containing material on the Swedish settlement on the Delaware River.

Gift of John J. Mickley.

648
Sypher, Josiah Rhinehart, b. 1832. *History of Pennsylvania,* 1868. (1 v.)

The manuscript of J.R. Sypher's *History of Pennsylvania published* in 1868, also related historical notes.

Purchased, Charles Morton Smith Fund.

649
Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties (Pa.) Tax and assessment books, 1762–1855. (ca. 725 v.)

Entry cancelled; returned to Philadelphia Department of Records, August 28, 1953.

650
Taylor, Bayard, 1825–1878. Sketchbook, 1845–1846. (1 v.)

Sketches of views in Italy and France, made during a walking tour in Europe, 1844–1846, by Bayard Taylor.

McManus, Susan Ritter Trautwine, 1841–1881. Diary, 1857–1881. Susan Ritter Trautwine McManus was a Philadelphia Moravian evangelical. In this diary she is reporting on religious work as well as domestic, social, and health matters; also biographical notes, 1863–1864, of Union soldiers at Turners Lane and other hospitals. Gift of Rosalie M. Mongel, 1960. (1 v.)

Mease, Thomas C. Diary, 1788. Mease was a farmer; the diary includes sporadic entries on garden planting and weather. (1 v.)

Mercer, John, 1704–1768. Diary, 1740–1768. Mercer, a Stafford County, Va., lawyer makes one line entries of his engagements. (1 v.)

Mercer, Joseph, 1837–1922. Notebook, 1859–1862. Joseph Mercer, Philadelphia conveyancer, realtor, and surveyor, kept miscellaneous notes in this book including a partial "Account of the taking of New Orleans & running Forts St. Phillip & Jackson," while aboard the U.S.S. *Pensacola.* (1 v.)

Merklee, Amanda L. Diary and record book, 1860–1866. In her diary, Amanda L. Merklee, Philadelphia trimmer, gives an account of her spiritual and temporal participation in the Tenth Baptist Church, other personal activities, dying and death, and Civil War news; record book, 1859–1870 for Ladies Christian Union Association and Ladies Hospital Aid Association, both of which Merklee served as an officer, with membership, subscriptions, donations. Gift of Helen G. Snyder, 1967. (2 v.)

Mervine, Charles R., b. 1847. Diary, 1862–1864. Kept while aboard the U.S.S. *Pohatan* on blockade and convoy duty in Atlantic and West India waters. Purchased, 1946. (1 v.)

Mervine, Isaac. Memorandum book, 1850–1863. Isaac Mervine was a Philadelphia police officer. This memorandum book consists primarily of a record of past and current unusual weather, conflagrations, and calamities; Mervine's sympathy with the American Party is evident in his reports and opinions on Philadelphia mayoralty elections. Purchased, 1946. (1 v.)

Mickley, Joseph J., 1799–1878. Diary, 1852. Daily entries made by Mickley, his wife, and four children. Joseph J. reports on his piano manufacturing and repairing business and coin collecting; Josephine C.A. notes comings and goings; the children tell of going to school; the entire family remarks on music lessons, performing or attending concerts, and other shared family activities. Gift of Paul Jones, 1958. (1 v.)

Miller, Morris Booth. Diary, 1917–1919. Diary while serving aboard the U.S.S. *Harrisburg* and the U.S.S. *President Grant.* Typescript copy. Gift, 1970. (1 v.)

Miskey, William F., 1816-ca. 1892. Autobiography, 1816–1892. Miskey, a Philadelphia clerk and merchant, recollects life in Philadelphia where he grew up and worked as a *United States Gazette* country collector and bookkeeper, and eventually became a partner of a gas fixtures manufacturing firm. Copy. (1 v.)

Sylvester Sage Crosby

Crosby, Sylvester Sage (2 Sept. 1831 - 18 Aug. 1914) watchmaker and numismatist was born in Charlestown, NH. His father was the Reverend Jaazinah Crosby, an 1804 graduate of Harvard College, who served for 54 years as pastor of the South Parish Unitarian Church (formerly the Charlestown Congregational Church). His father's first wife, Anne Parker of Wolfeboro NH, had survived only a year and a half after their marriage in 1811. In 1814 Jaazinah married Holdah Robinson Sage, daughter of the Reverend Sylvester Sage who was a Yale educated pastor of the Congregational Church in Westminster, Vermont for 41 years. Sylvester S. Crosby was the youngest surviving child of their eleven children. There had been another brother named Sylvester Sage, born 18 March 1825 who died on 7 April 1826.

Sylvester established his watchmaking business in Charlestown, NH at the age of 17. He then moved to Boston to join other family members. Crosby opened his watchmaking business in Boston at 240 Washington Street and later moved to 43 West Street. He lived in Cambridge MA at 21 Sacramento St. for 42 years. Crosby was married on September 1, 1855 to Mary Elizabeth Capelle (23 November 1834 - 26 October 1874) of Lexington, MA. After her death he married "Hittie" (Mehitabel) Ackers Crosby on September 15, 1875. He had no children by either marriage.

Crosby's interest in coins began as a collector in 1857. In 1869 he wrote a variety study of the U.S. cents of 1793 which was published in the American journal of Numismatics. A cent

specialist, Edward Frossard, writing in 1879 about Crosby said "in only one instance and that in the description of a reverse apparently unknown when Mr. Crosby wrote his article have we been able to add any information not previously conveyed by him." This work was updated and expanded to include the half cents of 1793 and republished in 1897 as The United States Coinage of 1793: Cents and Half Cents. Frossard sponsored its publication in book form following its appearance in the American Journal of Numsimatics. Only 200 copies were originally printed. This reference was reprinted in 1933 and 1962. Crosby created a reputation for numismatic perfection and was named curator of the New England Numismatic and Archaeological Society when it was formed in 1866, stimulating the society's activities.

In 1869 the New England Numismatic & Archaeological Society appointed Crosby as chairman of a committee of six to publish a book on the early coinage of America. The major enthusiast for this project was Charles Chaplin, vice president of that organization and a printer. The committee turned out to be of little assistance and Crosby by November, 1872 had substantially completed the manuscript for his book.

The Early Coins of America was printed in twelve parts, the last two being combined. The first four parts were printed by Charles Chaplin and the subsequent parts were printed by William T.R. Marvin. The original title page and introduction were dated 1873, but instructions requested these be discarded and replaced in 1875 when all parts of the book were complete. A few chapters

of the book had appeared as they were completed in the American Journal of Numismatics . The sale of the book was hampered by the Panic of 1873. The number of subscriptions were a disappointing 160. Crosby financed it himself.

One of Crosby's major innovations was the designation of an obverse die variety with a number and a reverse die variety with a letter (initiated in 1869 as to 1793 cent varieties). This was of particular importance in coinages where many dies were prepared by hand punching and needed to be distinguished. His die variety designation method has been followed ever since.

The Early Coins of America (Boston 1875) was the first major numismatic volume with a comprehensive coverage of American Colonial coins and tokens as well as Washington pieces and other pattern and trial pieces. A testament to the enduring quality of this numismatic masterpiece is that it has been reprinted many times without editing (1945, 1970, 1974 and 1981). The original number printed in 1875 was supposed to be 500 according to Lyman Low, but the American Journal of Numismatics stated that the total printing would be 350 copies.

As to The Early Coins of America Crosby wrote, " I intend no exaggeration in stating that I have long anticipated the day that should witness the completion of my labors, as the day that would bring me relief from the greatest care with which I have been burdened; a care I would never have accepted had I entertained the most remote idea that the whole labor and responsibility would devolve upon me, as has proved to be the case. And although my

labors in this undertaking have brought me many pleasant correspondents, acquaintances and friends, yet the frequent, long, and often vexatious delays, and the absence of expected assistance, have rendered them, at times, extremely arduous."

Crosby's scholarly contribution was recognized immediately but its importance grew with time. He continued to write articles for the American Journal of Numismatics for many years writing on early Fugio patterns, Somer Island coinage and the 1804 dollar among other subjects. When the American Numismatic Society expanded their building in 1930, six numismatic scholars were honored by having their names cut into the frieze on the front facade of the building. Crosby was the only American so honored. Sylvester S. Crosby was elected posthumously to the American Numismatic Association's Hall of Fame in 1970.

Crosby was made an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association (1907), The American Numismatic Society (1876) and the Boston Numismatic Society (1908). Crosby died of stomach cancer at his Cambridge home and is buried in the Monroe Cemetery in Lexington MA next to his first wife. His obituary was written by his nephew, James Allen Crosby.

Two of S.S Crosby's presentation medals from the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society (one as corresponding member from April 22, 1869 and one as a honorary member from March 21, 1876) are still extant. Crosby's coin collection were sold at auction by John Haseltine on June 17, 1883.

Sylvester Crosby began an important era in American numismatic

research with his painstakingly accurate and comprehensive work which proved to be a model for later scholars. The astounding contribution of a man who was a numismatist by avocation only continues to serve as a rebuttal to those who do not have time or energy for delving deeply into the study of their field of numismatic interest. Crosby's work also assisted in establishing American numismatics as a field for systematic, scientific inquiry.

Eric P. Newman

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The pair of articles by Robert I. Wester, "The Search for Crosby the Man ", in Colonial Newsletter, Vol. 27, No. 2 (July 1987) pp. 982-996, and "The Crosbys of Charlestown, New Hampshire", in The Asylum, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Spring 1982) pp. 1-4 are excellent on his family history and personal life. Also worth consulting is Pete Smith, American Numismatic Biographies (The Money Tree, Rocky River OH 1992). There are no papers left regarding Crosby's numismatic studies except the run of articles in the American Journal of Numismatics. Apart from the cent and half cent articles which were nicely condensed in his 1897 book, "Notes on an Undescribed Trial Piece Bearing Impressions of Two Hubs for a Fugio Pattern", American Journal of Numismatics , Vol. 36, No. 3 (Jan. 1902) pp. 76-80 and "The Somer Island Coins", American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. 18, No. 2 (Oct. 1883) pp. 30-31 round out his work on Early American coins after publication of his book. Crosby also added his voice to the enigma surrounding 1804 dollars with his article "United States Coinage for 1804", American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. 25, No. 4, (April 1891) pp. 100-1. Eric Newman's introduction to the 1975 edition of Early Coins of America provides some further information on the preparation and printing of that volume. Crosby's obituary was printed in The Numismatist, Vol. 27, No. 9 (Sept. 1914) p. 442.

Edward D. Cogan

Cogan, Edward (5 January 1803 - 7 April 1884), known as the "father of the American coin trade" was born at Higham Hill in Walthamstow, Essex, England. His father, Reverend Eliezer Cogan, a schoolmaster and his mother Mary Atchison Cogan were originally from Northamptonshire, England. He married Loise Webb at Hoxton, near London. The couple had eight children. Edward emigrated to Philadelphia in 1853 and after a brief career selling books and paintings, he devoted his full time to dealing in coins. He developed a clientele having an interest in coin collecting and opened a coin store in late 1855 at 48 North Tenth Street. He was the first coin dealer in America to hold auction sales exclusively of coins, issuing catalogs for that purpose. In March 1868 he moved to New York City opening a store at 101 William St and in three months he moved to 71 William Street. His first sale in New York was the Francis S. Edwards Collection. One of Cogan's sons, Richard, went into the coin business using Bangs & Co. of New York as auctioneers and another son, George W. Cogan, took over his father's business when he retired in 1879.

The beginning of Cogan's adventure in dealing in coins was quite modest. A friend brought him an electrotype of a Washington Cent of 1792 and persuaded Cogan to buy it for twenty five cents. Cogan said "Upon showing it as a curiosity to a gentleman, he offered me fifty cents". Other friends told him that an 1815 cent (none exist) would fetch $5 and that demand for U.S. Cents was

"springing up". He states " I collected the whole set [U.S. cents] from 1793 and then started selling duplicates". His first "auction" consisted of selling his seven best U.S. cents through private bidding on November 1, 1858 for "extraordinary" amount $128.63. Cogan credits a change in the size of the cent coinage with increasing interest in coins in general and the widespread reprinting in newspapers of the results of his November 1, 1858 sale with launching his full time coin selling career. He reported in 1867 that newspaper accounts of his first sale generated from 10 to 15 letters daily from other cities of offers to sell and requests to buy coins as compared to one or two clients from outside Philadelphia prior to the November sale and its accompanying publicity.

Cogan's first four sales only had lists of the coins available posted in his shop. Patrons could peruse the list and make bids in sealed envelopes which were then opened at the appointed time. No catalogs were produced and distributed. The single manuscript was kept in the store. These manuscripts were reprinted during the 1861-62 period. John W. Adams classified Cogan's grading as falling in the conservative end of the spectrum along with Henry Chapman and Lyman Low and Cogan's reputation of offering only authentic pieces was seldom challenged. After his initial sales, Cogan produced auction sale catalogs and distributed them by mail.

Cogan also produced the first American auction catalog with photographic plates, being the Mortimer McKenzie Sale of June 23,

1869. These catalogs were also issued without plates and although he went on to use photographic plates in six other sale catalogs, the quality of the photography never matched that of the McKenzie sale. Cogan held 70 auction sales between 1858 and 1879. In 1871, Cogan published a six page pamphlet in New York entitled Table of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins **NOT** issued by the U.S. Mint. He also issued a widely margined list of American Store Cards so that readers could make notations about rarity and condition. The risk inherent in handling such valuable property as coins came dramatically to realization for Cogan as he explained an 1859 incident. Following his purchase of coins auctioned by W.C. Cook (W.C. Tripler Collection) on the evening of October 25, 1859, Cogan's store was burglarized and a "very large number of duplicates" were taken. This loss disheartened Cogan but business was so brisk that he persevered.

In the March 1867 edition of the American Journal of Numismatics (Vol. 1, No. 11) Cogan makes a Mark Twainesque retort to a critic who apparently referred to Cogan as having died. " I am at all events sufficiently alive to be able to give a more correct account, than he has done - in betraying the great secret he alluded to - of the Nickel cents of 1856.." Cogan goes on to say that he believed these coins came from someone in the employ of the Director of the Mint and that Cogan himself had obtained 135 of them. Cogan lived during the 1860's at 299 State St. in Brooklyn, NY. He worked closely with the American Journal of Numismatics, serving as a local agent and writing frequent columns for them.

Cogan issued tokens advertising his coin business in 1859 and 1860. These were issued in various metals with a number of reverses so that many varieties exist. In the early twentieth century the copper pieces were considered common, but the exact number issued is unknown. Cogan also struck similar tokens about 1860 for the Mount Holly Paper Company in copper, brass, nickel and white metal.

Edward Cogan proved that numismatics could provide a respectable livelihood to someone willing to focus time and energy on fostering its further development and coordinating the existing market for collectible coins as a dealer and promoter. He brought marketing skills and knowledge to the largely disorganized collecting fraternity and realized the possibilities, establishing a new career which has been followed by many illustrious dealers thereafter.

Eric P. Newman

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Edward Cogan's achievements are most clearly presented in John W. Adams, United States Numismatic Literature, Mission Viejo CA, 1992, Vol. 1, pp. 17-24, Pete Smith, American Numismatic Biographies (The Money Tree, Rocky River OH 1992), p. 58 and a staff written piece "Father of the Coin Trade in America", in The Numismatist, Vol 29, No. 6, (June 1916) pp. 267-268. Cogan's colorful personality is revealed in his letters to American Journal of Numismatics, "Concerning the Coin Trade in America", Vol. 1, No. 11 (March 1867) pp. 86-87 and Vol 1, No. 12 (April 1867) pp. 95-96. For Cogan's venture in token manufacture see A.R. Frey, "Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers", The Numismatist, Vol. 16 No. 10 (October 1903) pp. 301-303. The most complete obituary was printed in American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. 19, No. 1, (July 1884) p. 23.

Joseph J. Mickley

Mickley, Joseph J. (24 March 1799 - 15 Feb. 1878), numismatist, son of John Jacob Mickley, farmer and Eva Catherine Schrieber. Mickley's father drove the wagon transporting the Liberty Bell to Allentown, PA from Philadelphia in 1777 and served as a soldier in the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794.

Joseph was born in Catassauqua, PA in a Moravian settlement near Bethlehem, PA. The family was of Huguenot stock, germanizing its name from Michelet to Mueckli during the passage from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, then anglicizing it to Mickley. Joseph moved to Philadelphia at age 17, finished an apprenticeship in making pianos and in 1822 began a musical instrument making business. He developed a fine reputation for repair and restoration of stringed instruments. In 1831 the Franklin Institute awarded him a prize for his skill in the manufacture of pianos. Joseph was married twice, first to Cordelia Hopfeldt, and then to Diana Blummer. Joseph had six children. Mickley first lived at 51 North 3rd St. in Philadelphia. In 1828 he moved to 285 Market Street and then to 927 Market St. He remained at this address until he retired from business in 1869 and took and extended tour of Europe and parts of Africa and Asia. In 1874 he lived with his son Henry Joseph and thereafter his last address was at 626 Wood St.

Mickley amassed one of the earliest important coin collections in America and has been referred to as the " Father of American Numismatics". His numismatic interest was piqued in 1867 or earlier when he attempted to find a cent from his birth year 1799,

a very rare date. He enlisted the help of his friends in locating the sought after cent but was well pleased with a uncirculated cent dated 1798. From this start he determined to complete a collection of cents, broadening to other collecting areas. Two close friends, William E. Dubois, Chief Assayer of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, and J. Bunting agree that he finally obtained a 1799 cent. This seminal coin brought $40 when Mickley's collection was sold after his death. Mickley had a host of extremely rare pieces. His two most expensive acquisitions were a Lord Baltimore Penny, considered unique when he bought it in England (ex James Bindley) and his Somers Island shilling, also considered unique at the time. Among Mickley's rare patterns, he had a set of 1848 English Florins of Victoria, 1792 Pattern U.S. Disme and Cent with the motto "Liberty Parent of Science and Indus" along with an 1803 pattern U.S. Cent with a "deformed" eagle, a pattern half eagle from 1834 in copper, and a set of 5 pattern 1838 U.S Half Dollars. Others rarities included a Rosa Americana Halfpence featuring the full rose bush reverse with the motto "Rosa Sine Spina"; a New England Elephant token dated 1694 with "God Preserve New England"; a silver 1792 Washington President I half dollar; a NE six pence and several NE shillings; and rare French Franklin medals. Other rare U.S. cents, half cents, colonials and English copper abounded in Mickley's collection.

He was the first president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society in Philadelphia serving from 1858 until 1867. He was also a "well known" member of the Franklin Institute and the

Pennsylvania Historical Society. Mickley was also an honorary member of the Boston Numismatic Society and the New York Numismatic and Archeological Society. He was elected as a member of the Societe Francaise de Numismatique et d'Archeologie of Paris shortly before his death.

Mickley's writings like his life covered several distinct interests. He wrote a short pamphlet (4 pages) Dates of United States Coins and Their Degrees of Rarity published in Philadelphia in 1858. Later Mickley wrote a memoir of his family for use at their centennial reunion in October of 1863. It was later printed in 1875 and entitled A Brief Account of Murders by Indians and the Causes Thereof, in Northampton County, PA on October 8, 1763. In 1874, he gave a program on his research for the Historical Society of Delaware but it was not published as an article until 1881 after his death. It was entitled " Some Account of William Usselinx and Peter Minuit: Two Individuals Who Were Instrumental in Establishing the First Permanent Colony in Delaware". He did not complete a translation of a Swedish history of Pennsylvania from Swedish manuscript sources he intended to have published.

Mickley travelled extensively, his last tour from 1869 to 1872 visiting all of Europe including Lapland, then to Russia, Asia and Africa. He was fluent in French, German and Swedish and was familiar with Italian, Spanish and Russian. His friend Dubois had empowered him as an agent for the U.S. Mint to collect coins and medals in these areas for the Mint Cabinet. It was reported that he visited every mint in Europe during this tour.

Mickley was proud of his collection and always ready to show it to friends and strangers as well. DuBois claims that Mickley reported that he often lost a piece or two when showing his cabinet and yet he continued to show his coins freely. Bunting lists thefts of U.S. dollars from 1794-1803 in 1827, 20 half dollars in 1848 and three scarce half eagles in 1854. DuBois believes Mickley's generosity in showing coins led to the theft of approximately half of Mickley's collection from his third floor front room at 927 Market Street on April 13, 1867. DuBois claims it was a turning point in Mickley's life, and his subsequent decision to sell the rest of his collection seems to confirm this. A memo was found among Mickley's papers which said " I have become rather indifferent about numismatics, or at least about collecting coins. ... having been so unfortunate at different times with my coins, it is as it were a warning to desist from collecting any more." His interest shifted to books about coins rather than the pieces themselves. Although it was never determined how much was stolen, Mickley had previously been offered $30,000 for his entire collection. Bunting estimates the foreign coins stolen at $19,000. He sold the remainder of his collection for approximately $10,000 according to Charles Davis' analysis of Mickley's diary. The auction sale was held by W.(illiam) Elliot Woodward on October 28, 1867 which contained 3,349 lots (with many of the lots consisting of several coins each) which produced a sale price of approximately $16,000 for Woodward who had bought most of Mickley's collection outright. Mickley's 1804 dollar sold for $750. The balance of

Mickley's numismatic estate was sold in two parts, Moses Thomas & Sons handled a consignment of Mickley's coins on Nov. 5 & 6, 1878 and the last of his coins were sold by John Haseltine January 31, 1879.

Joseph Mickley had a medal executed in his honor at the Royal Swedish Mint of Stockholm by their Chief Medalist Lea Ahlborn, who was also a friend of Mickley. The medal was engraved from a photograph taken not long before Mickley's death. They were executed in silver and later in bronze. The reverse of the medal celebrates the Numismatic & Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, with the obverse being a portrait of Mickley and his term as president of that society and years of his birth and death. The medal was executed in 1879

Mickley also had an important collections of autographs and books. The autograph collection included all the presidents through Grant and all the signers of the Declaration of Independence. These were sold by Moses Thomas & Sons on Nov. 1, 1878. Mickley's extensive library of books were sold October 29-31, 1878 by the same auctioneer.

Joseph Mickley was also involved what was and is considered an unsavory activity. The Philadelphia Mint customarily sold its worn dies to scrap metal dealers in random batches. Mickley acquired at least one group of these dies and produced a one cent forgery from them. He used the obverse die of an 1803 cent which he arranged to be altered into 1804 using an engraving tool because 1804 cents were rare and in great demand. The reverse die was from

an 1818-1820 cent (reverse O). Sheldon designated the forgery as S-261. The reverse was "heavily ground down" either to repair damage or obscure the fact that it wasn't the correct reverse for the date. Most experts agree the forgeries were struck between 1858 and 1860. While there was some speculation that these pieces were struck at the Philadelphia Mint, there are no facts to support it. These coins are said to be "..by far the most common of many U.S. coins privately issued". Mickley was also apparently involved in another "restrike" scheme involving 1823 cents. He apparently obtained an 1823 Newcomb 2 obverse die which he then matched with reverse from the period and produced a few of these pieces before his obverse die broke, creating a nearly full diameter crack. Then he gave or sold them to Dr. M.W. Dickeson who later sold them to J.W. Haseltine. One source claims Mickley struck only 49 pieces before the die cracked. The actual striking of these first 1823 forgeries is attributed to Mr. Miller of 7th St., Phila. Mickley also altered an obverse 1807 Half eagle die to 1804 (although both years were scarce) and mated it with an 1804 reverse. Examples of these were struck between 1858 and 1859 in silver and copper with and without reeded edges. Shortly before his death, Mickley struck other specimens in tin and white metal. Mickley was also definitely identified with making 1811 half cent forgeries from an 1811 obverse and an 1802 reverse. The U.S. government confiscated 20 of Mickley's dies after his death and destroyed them.

Joseph J. Mickley died from a heart attack at the home of his physician, Dr. J. A. Meigs of Spruce Street.

Mickley's significance is that he brought the cosmopolitan intellectualism to collecting which advanced collecting in America beyond mere accumulation of interesting oddities to a focused study of coins with a full knowledge of their historical and intellectual significance. Important collections have become numismatic landmarks, serving as inspirations to some and great resources for numismatic research to others, transcending accumulations with the knowledge and care that has gone into their construction and maintenance. Mickley gave a tremendous boost to this endeavor in America despite his unethical sidelines in forged rarities. Ironically, knowledgeable collectors would never have been fooled by Mickley's forgeries because they always contained obvious "errors", so in some ways these were a call to learning and informed collecting, although this in no way excuses his illegal behavior.

Eric P. Newman

Bibliography

Mickley's history is relatively well preserved although much has been lost. Apparently Mickley was an enthusiastic journal writer and only one year (1852) of those has survived and is in the collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia along with collateral material from his research in Sweden on the founding of Delaware and early Pennsylvania immigrants. An extensive research by Minnie Mickley, The Genealogy of the Mickley Family of America, Mickleys, PA 1893 provides a wealth of personal information on his family as well as a reprint of J. Bunting, "Joseph J. Mickley: A Biographical Sketch", originally published in Lippincott's Magazine, July 1885, (pp. 96-121 of the book). A sympathetic account of Mickley's life was given in his main obituary done by his close friend William E. DuBois, in "Death of Joseph J. Mickley", American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. 12, No. 4 (April 1878) pp. 103-105 (also reprinted in Pennywise, Vol. 8 No. 4 July 15, 1974 pp. 180-183). Further information can also be found in William H. Ruddiman, "Memorial Notice of Joseph J. Mickley", Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography, Vol. II No. 4, (1878), pp. 457-8. Information regarding the medal struck in Mickley's honor for the Philadelphia Numismatic Society is presented in Raymond Williamson and Warren A. Lapp, " The Second Mickley Medal" Pennywise (Journal of the Early American Coppers, Inc.) Vol. 8, No. 4, July 15, 1974 pp. 184-185.

Mickley's career as a maker of forgeries is well documented

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